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THIRD SERIES

SURVEY OF THE IOWA-MINNESOTA BOUNDARY LINE

(From the original documents of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Iowa.)

¹Instructions to George B. Sargent Surveyor General of Public lands in the State of Wisconsin and Iowa &c. in reference to establishing, running and marking the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

By the act of 3rd March 1849 entitled "An act to cause the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked," it is provided, "That the Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall cause the northern boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked, and suitable monuments placed thereon; and the said Surveyor General shall return one copy of said survey to the General Land Office and another copy to the Executive of Iowa to be deposited in the Archives of said State."

The act of 4th August 1846 "to define the boundaries of the State of Iowa," &c. establishes the northern boundary of that State on the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes ($43^{\circ} 30'$) north latitude, extending from the middle of the main Channel of the Big Sioux River, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River.

The many important considerations which are wrought up with the critical ascertainment of such a boundary—the evils political and social naturally incident to *uncertainty* as to County and electoral limits,—the liability to double taxation of the citizens residing on the debatable fields,—the hostile feeling likely to be engendered and to lie smouldering in the minds of the settlers within and near to such contested grounds, and ever ready to break out into some overt act destructive of the public peace,—all of which evils we know, have occurred and therefore, from similar causes, may be expected to occur again,—together form so many admonishing reasons to the Department why a line which is to satisfy hereafter two great States should now be determined, under the law, by the most efficient astronomical data, affording results, the evidence of which both in the Field and on the Record, shall stand the test of all scrutiny, and place the subject beyond cavil and doubt for all time. Therefore it is the direction of the Department that the

¹In copying we have followed the punctuation, capitalization, spelling, etc., of the original documents.—Editor.

parallel of latitude aforesaid be ascertained and established on the ground by a series of celestial observations to be taken under your direction, at intervals of not more than thirty miles apart. At each point of observation some suitable and distinctive memorial will be set up (to be cited in the notes) and herefrom will the *guide line* be established in its course from station to station, where such observations will be taken—and the Deputy Surveyor to be appointed for that service, shall be directed where to, and you will, run the *true line* of the parallel, as your observations shall determine; and such offsetted distances are to be most accurately measured, and the measurements shall be set forth in the notes of survey; and as the terminating points of such offsets will indicate the position of the true line, some distinctive monument is to be established at each.

The position of the line at its connection with the Mississippi River has been ascertained by astronomical observations, and will be maintained as established by Capt. Lee. You will *extend* to the *true line* the Range line from below which will intersect the same at the point nearest to the River, and upon such Range line, so continued, you will plant the usual mile and half mile corner boundaries, and at such point of intersection, (which would seem to be the North East corner of township 100 of Range IV. West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, likely to be made a fractional township by the true line) a corner boundary for the township is to be set, which will be the starting point for the measurements on the State line to the East and West thereof. And having planted the necessary corners between such intersection point, and the monument on the Mississippi River, you will thence proceed Westward on the true line, from station to station, as ascertained and determined by the astronomical observations, measuring the necessary offsets and measuring and marking the true line, and establishing thereon the Township corner boundaries at intervals of six miles, those for the sections at intervals of one mile, and those for the quarter sections at intervals of a half mile. By these operations the parallel aforesaid will become a *correction line*, and eminently so, and whereon it is designed that the surveys proceeding from the 3rd Correction line, already begun below shall close by *Course* lines on the corners to be pre-established on the parallel. Double corners on the Parallel will thus be avoided, and in as much as the 3rd Correction line is less than the length of two townships from the Parallel, the meridional convergence is small, and there is no conceivable reason why *double* corners should be made thereon. That line will prove the best possible basis for all the surveying operations hereafter to be undertaken on the North of it, and the effect of so closing on it the surveys from below, will be to make fractional all the series of townships numbered 100 next below, and to start from it hereafter a series of full townships to be numbered 101, in continuation.

Looking into the future, and that not very remote, when the Parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ will have to be continued and elongated as the great prac-

tical surveying Base for the vast public domain North of it and far to the West of its present terminus at the Big Sioux, the Department esteems it a matter of no little public moment, that the most critical methods of determining terrestrial positions from celestial data should be adopted in prosecuting this work, and that the means of arriving at the practical results should be spread forth in a separate paper,—the results themselves being shown on the Plat and Report as to the *guide line*, and which will also shew the offsets therefrom. They should be in duplicate and should further shew the *true line*, the Township, mile and half mile corners thereon, the crossings of streams, the character of the soil, timber and general topography of the country on the line, and in its immediate neighborhood.

The best modes of marking the line in the plainest and most distinct manner, will have to be determined in some measure by the character of the country over which it passes. Where the country is densely timbered, the trees immediately on line are to be uniformly marked by a *distinctive chop facing the line*; and when the tree is *cut by the line* a chop to be on the East and West sides of it; and the trees within *five feet* of the line on each side are to be *blazed* on the sides facing the line.

Where wood is used for the corner boundaries the most durable kind of timber must be taken for the purpose; and the posts for the township corners must square six inches, and those for the section and half section corners must square four inches, protruding from the surface two feet, and extending beneath the surface two and a half feet at least.

Where timber is not to be had *mounds of earth or stone* must be constructed around posts denoting what they stand for in the usual method. Mounds of earth are to be conical, 3 feet high for township corners—and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high for all other corners. The mound to be surrounded by a *quadrangular trench* of 6 feet side for township mounds, and 5 feet side for all others. The trench to face the cardinal points, and a pit wherefrom the earth is taken to construct the mound is to be dug on *each side* of the trench according to the diagram furnished.

At the termination of the line on the Big Sioux, it is desirable to have its position indicated, if practicable, by an *iron post* similar to that on the Mississippi,² but if such a monument cannot now be carried there, then by a *Stone Column*, three feet high above ground, or one of hard and durable wood of the same elevation *sixteen inches square* with a pyramidal head,—the monument to be sunk four feet beneath the surface.

The Posts at the corner of every *fourth* township or twenty fourth

²This iron post set by Captain Lee marking the beginning of the northern boundary line of our state stands near the north edge of the town of New Albin, Allamakee County. From Senate Documents, Thirty-third Cong., First Ses., 1853-54, Senate Doc. 10, p. 4, we quote: "In abstract of payments made by Captain Thomas J. Lee, on account of expenses incurred in establishing the initial point of the northern boundary of the state of Iowa, and erecting a monument thereat near the Mississippi River, we find that on October 18, 1849, he paid A. Dowling \$57.00 for cast iron monument."—Editor.



From a photograph furnished by Hon. J. H. Hager. Looking toward the south. Iron post at the right.



From a photograph furnished by Hon. J. H. Hager. Looking toward the south.

mile of the line from that township corner whence the township lines will be started, will have to be *distinctive* in their formation, and be set *diagonally* in the ground, with two sides facing the State they indicate, the word, "IOWA" to be deeply cut or branded on two sides, and the word "MINNESOTA" on the other two, and "43° 30' north" below each word,—and the same kind of marks will be made on the monument to be planted on the Big Sioux.

The other Township Posts, (those intermediate between the Posts at every twenty fourth mile) and also the sectional Posts along the line are to be marked, in addition to the ordinary descriptions, with the initials I. B. cut or branded below the township or sectional designation on the *Iowa* side, and on the other the initials M. B.

At the intersection of the boundary with the Big Sioux in order still more prominently to designate the boundary point, four other posts distant therefrom ten feet each way conforming with the Cardinal points are to be set diagonally in the earth, making the boundary point the centre; each of such posts to be *eight* inches square, *three* feet above ground and three feet in the ground, surrounded by a mound five feet in diameter, and *two and a half feet high*, and outside of all is to be a quadrangular trench a foot deep, with the earth piled up on the *inside* so as to form a regular elevated margin, which margin and the four mounds are all to be covered with sod.

Thus will the parallel of latitude designated in the act referred to become distinguished by the township, mile, and half mile corners, and be as effectually defined as could be desired, by its identification with the lines of public surveys.

A Copy of the Instructions furnished to Captain Lee of the topographical Bureau for his direction in establishing the initial point, together with the Report made by that officer, will be furnished to you together with any further instructions which shall be deemed necessary.

General Land Office

February 2d, 1852

J. BUTTERFIELD

Commissioner

To George B. Sargent, Esq.,
Surveyor General
for Wisconsin & Iowa
Present

Surveyor Generals Office
Dubuque March 1852

To Captain Andrew Talcott
Sir.

Herewith you will receive for your guidance in the survey of the Boundary between the State of Iowa & Territory of Minnesota, the following named documents, Viz:

Sketch, of the vicinity of the intersection of the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude with the Mississippi River.

Copy, of the report of Capt. Thos. J. Lee of the U. S. Topgl. Engineers, of the computation of the observations made under direction of Col. Abert to ascertain the intersection of the parallel $43^{\circ} 30'$, North with the Mississippi river.

Copy, of the "Report of Capt. Lee," addressed to Col. Abert in reference to tracing the said parallel, and to which your attention is particularly directed.

Copy, of instructions to Capt. Sitgreaves for running the boundary between the Creeks & Cherokees, and three copies of the printed instructions prepared for the use of Deputy Surveyors in this district.

The Act of 4th of August 1846 "to define the boundaries of the State of Iowa &c" establishes the Northern boundary of that state on the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude extending on said parallel from the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River.

To establish this line beyond all cavil and doubt, it has been determined that the parallel aforesaid shall be ascertained and established by a series of Celestial observations to be taken at intervals of not more than Forty eight (48) miles apart.

At each point of observation some suitable and distinctive memorial must be set up which will be described in the notes and therefrom, will the guide line be established in its course from station to station, where such observations will be taken—and you will run the *true line* of the parallel as your observations shall determine; all offsetted distances are to be accurately measured and the measurements set forth in the notes of survey; and as the terminating points of such offsets, will indicate the position of the true line, distinctive monuments are to be established at each, as hereinafter directed.

The position of the line at its connection with the Mississippi river has been ascertained in a proper manner and will be maintained as established by Capt'n Lee.

You are to *extend* to the true line the Range line from below, which will intersect the same at the point nearest the river (and which will in all probability be the line dividing Ranges 3 & 4) upon this Range line so continued you are to establish a quarter section corner at the end of the first 40 chs. and a section corner at the end of the first 80 chs. & observing the same order & intervals of establishing quarter Section, and Section corners to its intersection (which will be the North East corner of Township 100, Range 4 West of the 5th. Principal Meridian) you will set a township corner in the manner herein-after directed, which corner will be the starting point for the measurement on the state line to the East and West thereof.—Having established the necessary corners between the intersection of the Range with the state line & the monument on the Mississippi river you will thence proceed westward on the true line from Station to Station, as ascertained and determined by your astronomical observations—measuring

the necessary offsets, and measuring and marking the true line and establishing thereon the township corner boundaries at intervals of six miles, the section corners at intervals of one mile, and quarter section corners at intervals of half a mile.

As the Department justly considered it a matter of great importance, that the most critical method of determining terrestrial position, from celestial data, should be observed in this work, you are hereby required to exhibit the means by which you arrive at the results in a separate paper—and the results themselves must be shown on the plat and Report as to the *Guide line* and on which must also be set forth the offsets therefrom.

These you are required to return in duplicate and must further show the true line, the township Section, and Quarter Section corners thereon, the crossings of streams timber and topography of the country generally on the line & its immediate vicinity.

At the termination of the line on the Big Sioux river it is desirable to have its position indicated if practicable by an iron post which will be furnished as your survey progresses—Should it however be found impracticable to carry it there a Stone Column, three feet high above ground or one of hard and durable *Wood* of the same elevation, sixteen inches square sunk 4 feet in the ground and having a pyramidal head, may be substituted

The posts at the corner to every fourth township or twenty fourth mile of the line from the township corner already designated as the starting point must be distinctive in their formation and be set, diagonally in the ground with the two sides facing the state they indicate deeply branded thereon and the same kind of marks will be made on the monument to be planted on the Big Sioux.

The other township posts (intermediate the posts at every twenty fourth mile) and also the sectional posts along the line are to be marked in addition to the ordinary descriptions with the initials I. B. cut or branded below the Township or sectional designation on the *Iowa* side, and on the other the initials M. B.—

At the intersection of the boundary with the Big Sioux River, in order still more permanently to designate the boundary point, four other posts distant therefrom ten feet each way conforming with the cardinal points are to be set diagonally in the earth making the boundary point the center: each of these posts are to [be] eight inches square, three feet above and three feet below the ground surrounded by a mound five feet in diameter and three feet high and outside of all is to be made a quadrangular trench a foot deep with the earth piled up on the *inside* so as to form a regular elevated margin which margin & the four mounds are all to be covered with sod.

For the method of marking the line establishing and marking the proper corners thereon which have not been described you are referred to pages 4, 5, 6 and 7 of my printed instructions to Deputy Surveyors.

Your attention is again especially directed to the enclosed copy of

"Report of Capt. Lee" in reference to the survey of this boundary. The directions there given for taking the observations & for tracing the parallel are very plain and it is expected that you will make them your guide as far as applicable in the performance of this work.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO DEPUTY SURVEYORS

I & M. Bdy Camp Washington 22nd May/52

D. B. Sears Esq Qr Master & Commissary &c &c

Sir

You will forthwith make suitable arrangements to insure the transportation of rations for 40 men 60 days, equal to 2400 rations, and for placing $\frac{1}{2}$ of the quantity so far West as the river Des Moines where crossed by the Bdy line in 30 days. Also provide transportation for the personal baggage of the same number of men and allow an average per man of 50 lbs- for the camp equipage and for instruments and books estimated at 1000 lbs over the entire line and back. If you should require grain for your teams, extra harness, tools & for your department, additional transportation must be provided for them.

It will be necessary for you to visit Lansing. You will find there five cases of instruments that are much wanted. Please forward them to camp as early as practicable: A box containing instruments and personal baggage marked "Harry Taylor" if not at Lansing when you arrive may be very shortly expected. It is necessary that you make arrangements to have it forwarded to the Camp I may be at as soon as it reaches Lansing. You will please purchase for the Survey the following named articles

1 pair White Blankets (best quality)

1 dozen forks

1 box of lemons

1 tin wash basin large size &

such additional mess furniture as may be required by four parties of about 10 persons in each—also such extra articles as will be required by the teamsters, when moving detached from the Surveying parties

Very respy

Your obedient servant

ANDREW TALCOTT

Iowa & Minnesota Boundary Survey
Camp Washington

Capt J. M. Marsh

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

You have been detailed to survey with Burt's solar compass an exploring line from this Camp to the Big Sioux River, the Western terminus of the Northern Boundary of Iowa. The survey has two objects in view: The first is to procure positive, early information of

the nature of the country to enable the Q.M. and Commissary to prepare for transporting the Instruments, baggage and supplies necessary for the party, as well as to enable me to be prepared for running the line over any difficult parts that may require special preparation for its accomplishment, such as scaffolding, boats &c; the second object is one that the Commission of the General Land Office deem of great importance to the national Surveys, viz, to test the accuracy of a line surveyed by a solar compass in the hands of a Surveyor expert in the use of that instrument. The instrument you have is, I understand, one of the best and contains the latest improvements of the inventor and therefore is a proper Instrument to be used in this survey and I am further advised that you have a perfect knowledge of the most improved method of adjusting and using the instrument.

The opportunity therefore presented at this time is one of rare occurrence and should be improved. The estimated distance is 230 miles: this will enable you to prepare an estimate of the supplies and transportation you will require for the service. The necessary assistance of chainman axeman &c will be detached from the party employed by the Surveyor General and they will be directed to report to you for the duty as soon as they can be collected. Special instructions for your guidance will be prepared for you.

I am Sir

Yours respectfully

ANDREW TALCOTT

Camp Washington May 25th 1852

Order No 1

The following named persons are detached for surveying an exploratory line from this camp to the Big Sioux River

J. M. Marsh, Deputy Surveyor

Spencer Fellows }
N. Henry Hutton } Chainmen

Saml P Bonsall }
Wm A. B. Jones } Flagmen

John Quigley Instrument bearer

Edgar Sears }
Daniel Gordon } Axemen

Kellogg }
Willard Whitmore } Teamsters

J. E. Woolon Supernumerary

The persons above named will report to Deputy Surveyor J. M. Marsh for duty and will be subject to his orders until the completion of the Survey. Mr. Marsh will return to Head quarters on the completion of the work assigned him.

ANDREW TALCOTT

Camp Washington May 24th 1852

Special instructions for Deputy Surveyor Marsh who is charged with surveying an exploratory line to the Big Sioux River, with Burt's improved solar compass and Equatorial

Sir

You will commence your line at a point to be designated and run on a due west course to be determined by the solar instrument without any reference to the lines that have been determined at this camp by the Astronomical Instruments; and you will by the aid of the instrument alone run as near as practicable a parallel of Latitude. When long sights are taken with your instrument, the proper offsets calculated for that distance should be made, otherwise the line will slightly diverge from a parallel of Latitude towards the South. You will be furnished the calculated offsets from the prime vertical for cash [each] $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for 20 miles to enable you to make the connection.

The railroad transit made by Blunt will be placed at your disposal, that you may use that during cloudy weather if you should see fit to do so. Should you use the Transit you will be particular to place a stake on your line marked *Transit work commences* and on resuming the solar instrument mark *Transit work ends*. the same notes should be made in the field book.

The line must be carefully chained its entire length, but no mark should be left on the line by which the second chainmen may compare their distance with yours without your notes, but durable marks and monuments should be made on your line that a rigid comparison of the two chainings may be made. Signals should be left on all the ridges where they can be best seen from the East and the distances noted to each as well as to any crossing of streams sloughs, swamps &c &c

Should your surveys develope any impracticable points with the present means of the party, tracing the guide line, that fact should be communicated, that if necessary additional means of transportation may be procured. In short you are to consider yours as an exploratory party. Any information you may obtain which in your opinion may be essential to the progress of the main body of the work, should be communicated even if by so doing the operation of your own body should be retarded.

I shall endeavor to push on the transportation so that some portion of the party may be as near you as practicable, with the view of rendering you assistance should any be needed, as well as to communicate information derived from your surveys. Should any opportunity present of reporting progress, you will of course avail yourself of it, to send any information that will be interesting if not essential to the progress of the work.

It is desirable that you keep independent of your field notes, a diary of your operations and topographical notes of the country you pass over.

Wishing you success in the experiment and a speedy accomplishment of the work assigned you

I am

Yours respectfully

ANDREW TALCOTT.

May 28th 1852 Camp Washington

Harry Taylor Esq

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

You are charged with tracing a line from this point Westward with a Transit Instrument to serve as a guide line in determining the parallel of latitude of $43^{\circ} 30'$, the Northern Boundary of Iowa. The line will be commenced on the meridian of the Transit Instrument 12.87/100 feet north of it and will form an angle of $89^{\circ}, 39', 50''$ with it measuring from the North meridian mark.

This line must be chained with great exactness and monuments of a temporary character, placed at every half mile, reckoning from the corner of Sections 35 & 36 Range 13 West of the 5th Principal Meridian, which is the nearest monument East of the Camp.

The temporary mile monuments will be marked to indicate the numbers of the Sections that will be hereafter surveyed North of the Boundary line according to the following diagram

Range 14					Range 13					Range 12		
33	34	35	36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31	32	33

Latitude $43^{\circ} 30'$

You will on the principal ridges survey a Connection with the line, traced by Dept'y Surveyor Marsh who precedes you using Burt's solar compass and who has been directed to leave perspicuous signals at such places. The object of making these connections is to test the accuracy of a line surveyed by a Solar Compass.

You will make notes of these connections as well as of the guide line and to lessen the inconvenience that would be experienced if your temporary marks should be removed before the offsets for the parallel are made, you will note the distances to crossings of streams & to any other well defined topographical features by which the place of the missing monument can be ascertained

The Transit by Draper is placed at your disposal for making this survey and such other auxiliary instruments, signals, chains &c as you may require that the Camp contains.

The Quartermaster will be directed to furnish such Camp equipage, Transportation, provision and stores as you may require and for which you will make a requisition as soon as practicable so that they may be separated from the general stock.

I leave to your discretion and judgment the details of tracing this line, well knowing that your experience in similar work will be sufficient guide to you, and that you are well aware of the importance of the greatest accuracy that can be attained

You will soon be in a country frequently traversed by Indians, from whom you need expect no molestation except by stealing your horses

and provisions. Care should be taken to guard against that by keeping everything as close as possible to or within your camp

The following named persons will be directed to report to you and will form your party for this survey

R. J. Cleveland, Topographer	
Bartholomew Sheridan	} Chainmen
Lewis	
W. C. Alexander, For'd Flagman	
E. W. Crittenden, Back Flagman	
William Stratton	} Axemen
Jacob Myers	
John T. McDuffie, Instrument bearer	
Samuel Jackson, Teamster	
Donahoe Williams, Cook	

As often as opportunity offers whilst the Camp is in your rear you will send a report of progress.

Very respectfully, &c

A. T.

Camp Washington May 31st 1852

George R Stunty Esq

Sir

The Surveyor General having signified that your services are required for the public surveys and that your presence in Dubuque is necessary you are hereby relieved from your duties in connection with the survey of the Boundary

All field notes of your work when duly authenticated will be handed to the Secretary of the Company, who will give you a receipt for the same

Should you have any property, purchased for the survey, not required for your personal use, returning to the settlement, you will deliver it to the Quartermaster of the company, and such as you may need on your journey can be returned by the same conveyance which carried you down, should it in the opinion of the Quartermaster be needed here. If otherwise you will deliver to the Surveyor General

I have to request that you will take charge of such letters and documents as I may have to send to the office of the Surveyor General

Yours &c

A. T.

Camp Washington June 2nd 1852

Mr. John S. Shellar

Sir

The following named persons will form a party for the survey of the boundary line and will operate under your directions;

P. Moriarty	}	Chainmen
W. P. Campbell		
Robert Cushow	}	Axemen
Charles M. Christie		
William Todd	}	Teamsters
Jacob Myers		

Your party for the present will operate in conjunction with that on the guide line. The line will be re-chained under your directions and the exact distance from station to station, as placed by the guide line party will be entered in your notes

When long ranges can be obtained with the Transit, some of the intermediate stations may be established by the aid of the compass if the progress of the work will be advanced thereby. Offsets to important points with reference to the topography will be surveyed under your direction.

In addition to the foregoing duties you will have prepared and placed ready for erecting suitable monuments to mark the corners on the boundary line for the land surveys—also boundary monuments which will be placed at all conspicuous and important points such as the summits of ridges and the inner margin of the low grounds bordering streams (where they will be safe from freshets) also on the margin of lakes and ponds

Any other services you can render by your party to advance the survey of the Guide line and which the Chief of that survey may require of you will of course be promptly rendered. Should he require temporary aid by a detail from your party to supply any deficiency in his own you will supply him with the services required

It is desirable however that the party be maintained in their integrity and that they mess separately, so that at any moment when your party shall be required for other duty there need be no delay for separating baggage, stores or equipage

I remain yours &c

A Talcott

June 3rd 1852

Mr H Taylor

In addition to the regular $\frac{1}{2}$ mile corners you will also place and designate by letters or a different character number station where the line crosses the principal ridges streams and ponds and record the distances in your notes

You have herewith a copy of my instructions to Deputy Surveyor

Sheller whose party will for the present operate in conjunction with
yours

Very respectfully

A. T.

Camp Adams June 10th 1852

The services of John Rosseau, teamster, are no longer required for the survey of the Northern Boundary of Iowa. He is therefore discharged from the service of the government from the date hereof

All public property in his possession will be delivered to the Quartermaster of the company whose receipt for the same on the back of this discharge will be a sufficient voucher

The per diem allowance to Rosseau will be continued for five days from the date hereof which is deemed a reasonable allowance of time for him to return to Dubuque, the place where he was engaged

Andrew Talcott

H. Taylor

Camp Jefferson June 24th '52

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

The 5th Guide line will commence at the point occupied by your Signal which is 5170 links South and 309 links West of Station Jefferson. From that point you will lay off an angle from the fourth Guide line of $179^{\circ} 45' 35''$ on the North: this angle will make the 5th Guide line perpendicular to the Meridian at the point of beginning. This line you will run First about 48 miles to a good point for another astronomical station. Should you reach 48 miles before the astronomical party & be ready to proceed on the sixth Guide line you will then lay off on the North an angle of 179° and proceed with the sixth guide line on that course for a second 48 miles, and for the seventh you will lay off an angle of $179^{\circ} 20'$ and continue on that until you reach the Western terminus of the boundary

Yours Respectfully

A Talcott

Lake Okemaupadur June 30th 1852

H. Taylor Esq

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

After having prepared your instructions for laying off the angle of the 5th guide line with the meridian I found the point of intersection of the two lines was further south than I had expected. The effect of this will be to render the offsets inconveniently low if you continued on your present course to the next station. It is advisable therefore at the first good opportunity to make a deflection in your line to the North of 30 minutes of arc taking care to measure the angle with the utmost accuracy by repeating the measurement on different parts of the limb

Yours respectfully

A. T.

Station Madison

H. Taylor Esq

Sir

The sixth guide line will be laid off from a point South of this Station 1553 links and will form an angle with the meridian established by the transit of $89^{\circ} 38' 40''$. This angle will bring you to the parallel about 26 miles West of this station and on a prime vertical at the same distance, you will continue on the same line until you reach some convenient point for another Astronomical Station about half way to the Big Sioux River, say 40 miles west: at that place your line if accurately traced from Station Jefferson should be between 100 and 200 feet South of the Boundary. A deflection then of about 30 minutes will give a very convenient line for the remainder of the distance.

You will leave well defined marks at that point so that the azimuth of the two guide lines at the intersection can be measured after I reach the point.

It is supposed by Deputy Surveyor Marsh who has just returned from surveying a line with the solar compass, that the parallel continued will cross the Big Sioux river three times, you will employ your party in extending the line West of the first intersection to ascertain the fact—and in meandering the river between the points of intersection until my arrival and final determination of the true Boundary from observation—after which further instructions will be given you.

Yours respectfully

Andrew Talcott

Station Jackson July 22nd '52

John S. Sheller Esq

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

The parallel of $43^{\circ} 30' N$ Lat is seven hundred and seventy links South of the monument marking the position of the Zenith Instrument. You will measure that distance on the meridian of the Station South and erect monuments to mark the intersection of the Boundary with the river in accordance with the instructions received from the Surveyor General. You will also make a profile of the line, when it crosses the river on such a scale that the distance of the middle of the main channel from the monument may be ascertained and the configuration of the surface on both sides exhibited.

I have directed Mr Taylor to prepare a topographical sketch of the adjacent country: any measurement of distance that he may require for that object, you will have made for him.

Yours respectfully

A. T.

Station Jackson July 23rd/52

John S. Sheller Esq
Dep'y Surveyor

Sir

Preparatory to calculating the offset from the guide line to the Parallel, it is indispensable that I receive from you a report of the number of the Guide line stations and their distances from the commencement of each line as well as the Range and section number corresponding thereto. You will therefore supply this information as early as practicable. If the distance between stations is in all cases forty chains, it will suffice if you give the number of the first and last station on each Guide line and the distances from the beginning and end of the line—with the Township and section numbers corresponding

Yours &c

A. T.

Station Jackson July 23rd/52

J. W. Smith Esq

Sir

You will furnish me with the position of your stations No 1 & 2 referring to the iron monument erected by Capt Lee; stating the latitude and departure from that as a zero point; also the latitude of your Guide lines where they intersect the meridian of your stations.

Yours &c

A. T.

Station Jackson, July 26th/52

D. B. Sears Esq
Commissary &c

Sir

You will receive with this 7 cases and 2 bundles containing Astronomical instruments to be transported to Dubuque. You are aware that from their nature, easy carriage is necessary and that they must be kept perfectly dry.

The outer cases you are aware were left on the line from the want of adequate means to transport them: Should these boxes be found, it is advisable to place the instruments in them and pack around them well dried grass to save them from the jolting they would otherwise experience.

It was stipulated that a spring waggon, capable of carrying the instruments should be furnished; the one provided was found not to answer and the springs were removed prior to my arrival; and as a consequence the instruments have thus far been transported in waggons without springs, most decidedly to their injury; and it is feared that on the homeward journey they will become still more eccentric. To save them as much as possible I would suggest that they be placed on a thick layer of well dried grass and that it be well stuffed between

the cases and that in the event of its getting wet it be removed and other grass dried to replace it

Yours &c

A. T.

Station Munroe July 31st 1852

H. Taylor Esq

Deputy Surveyor

Sir

As early as practicable you will furnish section drawings of the guide lines with each Transit station marked thereon and the distances between them. The stations will be numbered from East to West on each section and designated by the Roman Numerals

These section drawings are required for delineating the offsets caused by deflection as well as those to mark the parallel; they should therefore be on a scale of one inch to a mile, and so placed on the paper as to allow of the largest practicable scale for the offsets which should not be less than one inch to forty feet

The astronomical stations and the points of intersection of the Guide lines with the meridian should be exhibited at each end on a suitable scale and all the measured lines noted thereon, with the lat as determined by observation.

Such data as the astronomical observations afford are communicated herewith.

Yours respectfully

A. T.

Iowa and Minnesota Bdy

D. B Sears Esq.

Commissary &c

Sir

You will please proceed forthwith to Fort Dodge and procure there such supplies as you think necessary for the subsistence of the party on the line. You will return with them as speedily as possible, taking if practicable a route that will enable you to meet the party at some point East of the Des Moines; unless you find on inquiry that the nature of the country is such that you will gain time by striking the line at this point. You will take with you such means of transportation, camp equipage &c as you may require on this service

Yours respectfully

A. T.

Station Madison Aug 9th 1852

Order

From this date 1st assistant Surveyor Isaac W Smith will superintend the marking of the North boundary of Iowa and all unfinished field work in connection therewith.

Under the direction of Ass't Smith Deputy H Taylor is charged with

collecting such topographical information & in making notes and sketches thereof as will afford data for making a complete map of the country adjacent the line. W Alexander will aid Mr Taylor in the foregoing duty

For the transportation of Messrs Taylor and Alexander, the Bay mare purchased from Quigley this day and the horse obtained in exchange for the chestnut mare are hereby assigned.

Any offsets that Mr Taylor may require to have measured to noted points and which will serve for remarking the line, Deputy Surveyor Sheller will have made and duly recorded in his field notes with the point of intersection of the same with the parallel or guide line

Dr. Rukup having tendered his services for this purpose is charged with making observations with the Dip circle along the parallel as often as may be practicable and also with taking notice of the state of the barometer and thermometer. The Dip circle by Gambey and the Aneroid Barometer are hereby assigned to Dr. Rukup to be used as aforesaid. On reaching the Eastern terminus of the line they will be delivered to the Quartermaster of the Expedition to be transported to Dubuque

Dep'y Surveyor Sheller will superintend the erecting of the monuments on the boundary and at such other points as are required by instructions from the Sur Gen'l and for this service all the persons and teams not otherwise appropriated are placed under his orders

Too much care cannot be bestowed on the monuments to make them permanent. In every case where stone can be procured, it should form a portion of the mound, 3 or 4 of good size placed round the post and covered with earth will form a most enduring monument. Mounds will be erected on the Meridian of the Astronomical Stations where the parallel of $43^{\circ} 30'$ intersects them. These mounds will be circular and 14 links in diameter; they will be surrounded by a trench 20 links in diameter, on the inside & 3 or 4 links wide; these mounds need not be over 5 links in height and should have a post in the center & surrounded with a pyramid of stone within the earth. The Inst stations that have not already been marked with a stone monument should be so marked. At station Washington the site of the Transit should be the Mont point

It is required to extend the line East to the Mississippi river and to mark the corners to that point before the party is discharged.

Mr Smith will give to each individual a written certificate of discharge with the duration of his service

The record of the Barometric and Magnetic observations will be handed to the Sur Gen'l on the return of the party at the completion of the work.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the corps for the zeal with which they have prosecuted the work of the surveying the Boundary & marking it. The amt. of work already finished renders the completion of the whole line this season almost certain; this will entitle

each member who faithfully serves until it is completed to the extra per diem provided for in the contract of services with the Government. It is believed that in no similar operation under this government has so much work been accomplished in the same period.

The corps individually have my best wishes for their health and happiness

A. T.

(On request of Dr. L. H. Pammel of Ames, David B. Sears of Rock Island, Illinois, on October 31, 1927, wrote for him the following graphic account of the survey of the northern boundary line of our state in 1852, Mr. Sears as a boy having accompanied the party. Dr. Pammel kindly allows us to publish it.—Editor.)

In answer to Professor L. H. Pammel's request for a description of the survey of the boundary between the territory of Minnesota and the state of Iowa, I have written the following description. Of the company of men who established the boundary line, I am, I believe, the sole survivor. Daniel Gordon of Moline, also a member of the party, died several years ago.

My father, David B. Sears, Sr., was appointed quartermaster and commissary of the expedition establishing the line in 1852. The starting point was to be about eight miles north of Lansing on the north bank of the Upper Iowa River near its junction with the Mississippi River. This part of the country was beautiful, rich, rolling prairie, well watered and with fine soil. Father had organized the crew in the latter part of the winter and the early spring, outfitting the expedition in the town of Moline. The equipment, which was of the most complete kind, was shipped by steamboat to the town of Lansing, which was the nearest steamboat landing.

The chief of the surveyors was a Captain Talcott of Washington, D. C. The surveyor's corps included about fourteen men, besides chainmen, flagmen, and monument builders. There was a doctor, a hunter, an interpreter, and four cooks; the rest were teamsters, choppers and general purpose men. In all there were about forty-three men.

As for myself, I drove a team and wagon carrying three surveyors, but part of the time I rode horseback, carrying a chronometer or other delicate instrument.

The organization had a slightly political aspect, including as it did the son of a Kentucky ex-governor and two young men who were the sons of congressmen. Nobility was also represented in the person of a literary Englishman by the name of Cooleridge. Some of these young men, having gotten out of hand at home, had been persuaded by their parents to join the expedition with the hope that the strict discipline might be the means of reforming them. Each man, upon joining the

company, signed a contract agreeing to obey strictly every order from the chief, and also agreed not to possess, transport or drink any intoxicating liquor. The organization was conducted along lines of very strict and almost military discipline.

Two days' travel from the starting point we established our first base of supplies, at a grove of linden trees, where we found wild honey very plentiful. I remember we named the spot "Bee Tree Grove" on this account. Here we killed our first elk while the head engineers were taking observations. This observation work was done mostly at night, as the line was run by the planets. From this place they sent ahead an engineer, a Mr. Marsh, to run a preliminary line. He took ten men with him, three teams with six oxen to the team, and some saddle horses.

Being ordered to cache or bury half of their heavy loads in order to conceal them from the Indians, they made two caches along the route by digging a hole and burying the supplies, then building a camp fire over the smoothed earth in order to conceal evidences of the digging. This however did not fool the Indians, who probed into the earth of each camp fire with rifle ramrods, and uncovered and carried away the provisions, much to the disgust of the rest of the party when they came upon the spots where the supplies were supposed to be buried. Accordingly Father hit upon another plan to conceal the spots where he cached his supplies by burying them along the creek bank, then covering the trail with brush and driving the oxen and wagons across, as they commonly did when traveling over low spots. This baffled the Indians completely, who saw the brush only as a means of improving the trail, and not as a concealment for provisions. We found our supplies intact when we looked for them on our return. On our way out we had made hay and stacked it, fearing a shortage of feed for our stock on the return trip, and though we had plowed fireguards around the stacks we found that the Indians had fired most of them and burned them to the ground.

Father was determined to finish the line in a year's time, though we were allowed two years to complete it, but if it was finished in a year's time we were to have a reward of a dollar a day extra, in addition to our regular pay.

The line from start to finish ran through country peopled by Sioux Indians, and while they made no open demonstration against us, they were unfriendly and suspicious, and often questioned our interpreter as to the purpose of the organization, and the object of running the line. The only time we were fearful of a raid was when we were at the Des Moines River. The river was at flood stage and we were busy ferrying our provisions across, when a band of about two hundred Sioux Indians, including squaws and papposes, were seen approaching. Because of the women and children we knew they were not on the war path, but fearing they might stampede our stock Father ran a picket line around them, to keep them from getting inside our camp. The

chief, however, was admitted, and through the interpreter, held a council. Father presented him with gifts and provisions, which seemed to please the old chief greatly, and he gathered his band together and peacefully departed.

The only long drive between water and fuel was on Blue Earth prairie, near Blue Earth River, where we shot our first buffalo. We had brought along some beef animals, but did not need them as we found game plentiful. The thirty odd miles between fuel and water was a long, hard trip on our draft oxen, as they moved slowly, but were better adapted to crossing marshy country than horses.

In running the line, a sod monument was established every five miles. These were three feet square at the base and about three feet high. Every fifty miles a granite boulder was erected. Sometimes we were compelled to drive a day or more to find a rock suitable for our purpose, and as they often weighed as much as a ton we had special vehicles for hauling them in by ox team. Before they were put in place a glass bottle was buried on the spot, and this bottle contained a piece of paper containing some mathematical computations by the surveyor.

This was a well-watered country, the streams and lakes being mostly bordered by timber. The prettiest lake we came across was Lake Okoboji, or as the Indians interpreted it, "Lake Surrounded by Oak Trees."

Snakes, especially rattle snakes, were very common along the first half of the route, but as we proceeded farther we discovered that they became fewer and fewer, and finally at the terminus disappeared altogether. At the Sioux River which was the end of the line, Father offered a reward to anyone who would bring in a dead snake.

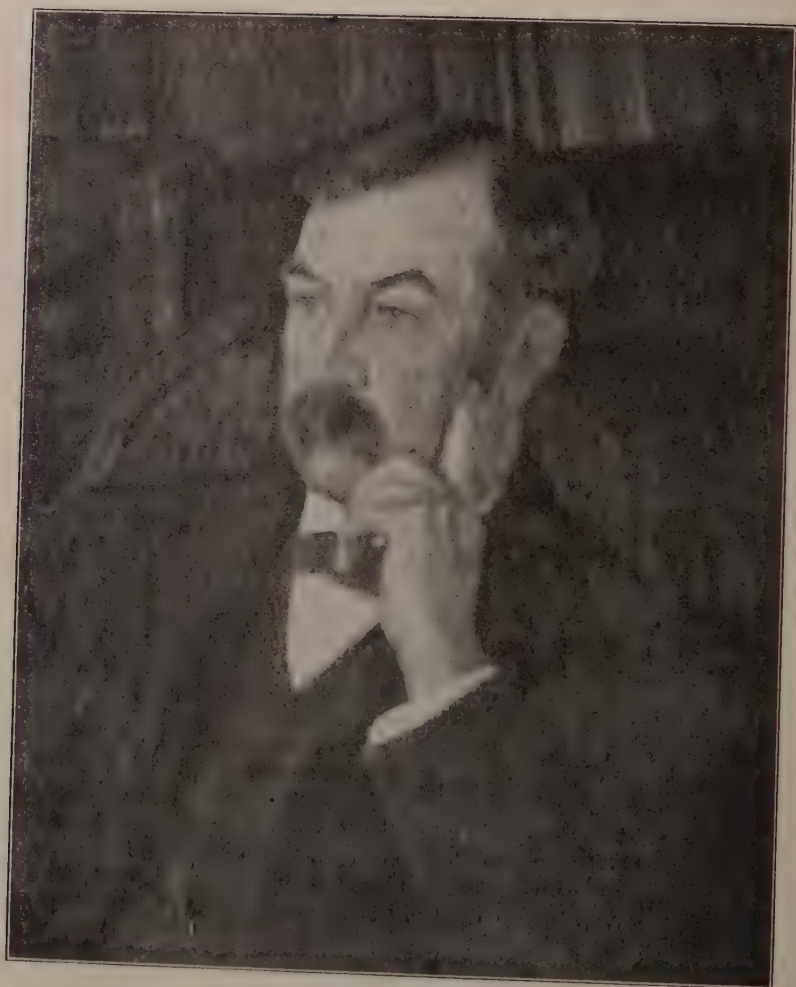
This was a beautiful country, but Captain Talcott remarked to Father that he would not give a jackknife for a whole county of it, as the distance from transportation rendered it almost worthless. I remember Father replied, "Well, then, we will have to leave it to the Indians and the buffalo."

On arriving at the terminus and establishing our last granite boulder the engineers took their final observations, and three or four of the surveyors took their departure on a raft or float that Father had made of dry cedar logs. They intended going as far down as St. Louis, making observations of the country as they traveled along, but on the fourth day out they encountered rapids, and wrecked the raft, losing part of their provisions, firearms and instruments.

On our return to the Mississippi River, which was rushed through, we settled our affairs at Lansing, and released our crew save what was needed to manage the teams and equipment as far as Dubuque, where it was sold at public auction.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID SEARS.



FRANK SPRINGER

From an oil painting by Louis Mayer, in the collections of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF FRANK SPRINGER

BY DR. CHARLES KEYES

A triple tiara of pre-eminence is reserved for few persons in this life. Seldom it is that one acquires wide reputation in some particular line of activity, much less a local acquirement of large success in business affairs, a national position in active professional career, and global post in indefatigable scientific investigation. Yet this is the achievement of an Iowa son. The first two of these great accomplishments are properties of other states, but the third is a cherished possession of our own.

Frank Springer who passed on from this life on September 22, 1927, at the ripe age of four score years, was personally almost unknown to Iowa people. Seldom was he in attendance at public functions concerning our state, from his distant home in New Mexico; and rarely, in fact, was he to be found in any of the gregarious gatherings of scientific men. Far from being a recluse, however, he was a public figure of no inconsiderable prominence, and he was busiest of men all through life.

With large business interests, and with an extensive law practice of great responsibilities, his scientific work necessarily suffered at times and it became more in the nature of mental relaxation from the strenuous affairs of life. Nevertheless, his accomplishments in paleontology were of no mean proportions for they ranked rather with those of the great Hall, Cope, and Marsh for copiousness rather than with those of any other of his contemporaries. The dozen sumptuous monographs on the crinoids, and the hundred-odd shorter memoirs, amply attest the tireless, plodding industry of this lawyer and business man in the scientific field.

It is hardly necessary in this connection to dwell upon the varied gifts of this favored son of the Iowa prairies—how, taking Horace Greeley's famed advice, he goes forth into the nascent West, literally with all his worldly goods in his carpetbag, into the New Mexico wilderness when all there was true "Injun country"; how he finally establishes himself in a large and lucrative

law practice, rising to a commanding position at the bar, and becoming one of the founders of a great new state, as his father before him was in Iowa; how he builds the great Eagle Nest dam on the Rio Cimarron for reclaiming an immense tract of desert, a feat which now only our government indulges in; how he gets control of a huge Spanish land grant of a million acres, one of the private principalities which old Spain erected upon her northern frontier to guard her Mexican possessions against the encroachments of the United States; and how that vast tract, with the help of Orestes St. John, another of Iowa's distinguished geological sons, turns out to be coal land; and how is financed a railroad, 150 miles long, to bring into market from these grant lands the largest tonnage of coking coal under single ownership in the United States. The marvel of it all is how any man of affairs of such moment could still find time to delve long and patiently into the dead field of paleontology and throw out to geologists results equal in volume to any of those of his contemporaries, and surpassing the most voluminous of them in refineness and lasting quality.

Frank Springer was born June 17, 1848, at Wapello, Iowa, thirty miles north of Burlington. His father was Judge Francis Springer, one of the leading lawyers of his day in the state, who was a delegate to and president of the State Constitutional Convention of 1857. His mother before her marriage was Nancy R. Coleman. Young Springer's early education was obtained chiefly in the public schools of his home town, and afterwards at the Iowa State University, from which institution he was graduated in 1867. Entering the law office of the Hon. Henry Strong in Burlington he was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced his profession in that place for four years.

The youth Springer acquired his taste for scientific study while yet a student in Iowa University, as a pupil of Professor Gustavus Hinrichs, with whom a warm and intimate friendship grew up and to whose influence, instruction and encouragement he in later years often expressed his great indebtedness. His especial interest in paleontology dates from a lecture and field excursion given to the students of the University by Professor Louis Agassiz. The personal charm of Agassiz and his unrivaled faculty of explanation fired the mind of the college student with

desire to understand the science as presented by this great exponent.

At this time the facilities for geological study and instruction in Iowa University were of the most meager description; but in 1866 the headquarters of the State Geological Survey, then recently established with Doctor Charles A. White as the head, were opened at the University, and the collections were brought there for study. Thanks to the kindness of Doctor White and his chief assistant, Orestes St. John, Mr. Springer was given free access to the collections and the scientific libraries, and he became a student of geology and paleontology outside of his regular university course. A strong personal friendship was formed with both of these gentlemen, and when they went off into the field the following season Springer was left in charge of the state geologist's quarters and collections. There he passed all his spare time studying by himself until his graduation.

During his last years at the University young Springer collected plentifully of the Devonian fossils from the Iowa City region. After leaving the University he spent considerable time in the field investigating on his own account the Early Carboniferous rocks around his home in Louisa County. It was here that he unearthed a remarkable deposit of fossil fish remains, many of which were described by St. John in the Illinois reports. During the preparation of these descriptions he visited the Illinois State Museum at Springfield, where he was also given access to the extensive private collections of Professor Worthen, the then state geologist.

At length locating in the law at Burlington the rich crinoidal faunas of that famous locality naturally attracted his attention, and soon he became an ardent collector, gradually accumulating a large and valuable assortment of material. Here he was not long in falling in with Wachsmuth, Thieme, Worthen and the rest of them and shared much of their enthusiasm, often, it may be surmised, to the neglect of his law business. But the association with Wachsmuth continued for thirty years and only terminated with the latter's death. From collecting together they soon began to study together and thus were laid the foundations of the collaboration which culminated in the two great monographs.

In the winter of 1872 Mr. Springer visited Cambridge, Massa-

chusetts, and was given by Professor Agassiz access to the splendid collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. It was chiefly owing to the personal encouragement received from Agassiz at this time that he was led to keep up his paleontological interest after leaving Burlington, which he was soon to do.

In 1873, induced by the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to the Rio Grande and the Pacific coast, Springer removed to New Mexico, settling first at Cimarron, in the northeastern corner of the territory, and later making Las Vegas his home. Here in the following year he met Orestes St. John, who was out on a scouting trip for the railroad, and together the two made a reconnoissance of the Raton coal field, much of which was found to be included in the old Spanish land grant of Maxwell.

Fortunate in early acquiring independent means he is able to keep collectors in the field more or less continuously or as occasion requires, to engage artists for his plates, buy up local collections which seem desirable, and visit and study in the museums both at home and abroad. During the first two decades of his serious devotion to strictly scientific work his partner in the crinoid industry, Charles Wachsmuth, does most of the literary preparation. So long as the partner colleague lives Springer spends his summers regularly in Burlington where the two put up a fine fireproof building to house their priceless collections.

Despite the long strenuous business days in the new field of endeavor Springer's thoughts go back frequently to the Burlington crinoids, perhaps guided by letters from his old home. At any rate he manages to arrange matters so that he may spend his summer vacations back in Iowa in company with Wachsmuth. During this first decade he succeeds in bringing out several short memoirs; and he and Wachsmuth together publish the *Revision of the Palaeocrinoidea*, in four parts, which serves in reality as a preliminary review of the entire crinoidal realm preparatory to the launching of the monographs.

In the meanwhile his legal training back in Iowa bears him good fruit in the nascent state of New Mexico; and it is not many years before he finds himself in command of an extensive and important law business. In time his practice comes to be chiefly the larger cases before the United States Court of Claims, the

Territorial Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Springer's successful conduct of a series of cases of large magnitude in the United States Supreme Court, involving some of the largest property interests in the state, brings him to the front rank of the New Mexican bar, where his position as one of its most distinguished members is now fully recognized throughout the Southwest.

Doctor Springer's interests were varied. He was twice member of the Territorial Legislature, which was the voluntary extent of his political career. He held many posts of trust both in state and in business. His services as patron of the School of American Archeology at Santa Fe are widely known. Elected to membership to numerous of the learned societies both at home and abroad he was also the recipient of academic honors—the degrees of Doctor of Science from the George Washington University in 1921, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the German university at Bonn in 1924. In conferring the last mentioned honor by the Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelms University it was “as eminently successful investigator of fossil Crinoidea; author of a reliable treatise on the Palæocrinoidea; disinterested promoter of scientific research; especially in recognition of the fact that all his scientific accomplishments have been gained outside of his main calling in life.”

Doctor Springer peacefully passed away at the home of his daughter in Overbrook, near Philadelphia, on September 22, 1927.

It is an incident worthy of more than passing notice to mention that Springer's last years were also his most productive ones. Besides seeing the monograph on the *Siluric Crinoids* out, he published three other important memoirs, rather more than the usual number for him. He worked with zeal unabated to the very day of his demise. At four score years of age he put forth more than his normal annual average of published contributions to knowledge. The reason therefor mayhap be gathered from a public message which he gave out at home a decade before his final summons, on the *Secret of Keeping Young*.

The scientific results of Wachsmuth and Springer, and latterly of Springer alone after the demise of his colleague, are many, varied and important. They form a vast storehouse of facts and information for those who come after and who wish to use the

data for biotic and stratigraphic purposes, for these fields are untouched by either of our systematists and they are still virtually virgin fields. The scope of the different monographs is perhaps best appreciated by reference to some of the more striking features of each. Were it not for the overshadowing nature of these large works the hundred-odd minor memoirs might profitably come in for notice and analysis. The monographs deserving of especial notice are the *Revision of the Palaeocrinoidea, North American Crinoidea Camerata*, in three volumes, *Uintacrinus, Its Structure and Relations, Scyphocrinus and Its Bulbous Root, Camarocrinus, Crinoidea Flexibilia*, in two volumes, and *American Silurian Crinoids*.

All in all the systematic description, classification and illustration of the ancient fossil crinoids is the most conspicuous unaided effort of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It is truly a colossal contribution to our knowledge of crinoidal life of the past. Accomplishment of this great work covers a period of fifty years.

When the *Revision of the Palaeocrinoidea* first came out the chief embarrassments met with at the outset are well explained by a single paragraph taken from the introduction, which sounds the keynote for all subsequent investigations. "In attempting to make a systematic classification of the Palaeocrinoids into families and genera, we encounter the difficulties which usually confront us when we undertake to ascertain and define divisions as they occur in nature. We may readily recognize in some groups of fossils certain broad characters by which it seems natural and satisfactory to bring them together, and we generally find in the characteristic types of the respective groups an association of other characters by which they appear sharply marked; and so long as we have to deal with typical forms in isolated specimens or groups the work is simple enough. But when we begin to investigate large collections and in a measure to study comparatively all the known material from specimens or descriptions we find these subjects bristling with perplexing questions. Types are found to shade into one another, characters are commingled through processes of transition, which sadly interfere with the the nice definitions we think we have worked out. How to deal with such forms has always been a troublesome question with

naturalists, and the diverse methods of treating it have given rise to much confusion.

"We have found it especially perplexing in endeavoring to define the genera of the Crinoids. We find, for instance, two groups each embracing a number of species and we discover general characters which nicely separate them. Further research presently reveals to us certain forms including perhaps several species which, while agreeing with the one group in most of the characters, persistently differ from it in some one feature and possibly in this feature they agree with the other group. The question then arises, what is to be done in cases when there are aberrant forms, departing from one type in the direction of another, and blending the characters of the two. Are we to say that our groupings are worthless, and the two must be thrown into one? This produces confusion; and stands in the way of systematic study; and besides we shall then be no nearer the truth, for we shall doubtless find a similar relation between the group thus formed and some other one which will in turn demand a similar consolidation. On the other hand, shall we stand by the distinctions that we have discovered and range our transitional or aberrant forms into subgroups by themselves, and designate them by proper appellations? We are clearly of the opinion that the latter, judiciously pursued, is the true course, both in regard to convenience of study and to facilitate the discovery of a natural classification.

"Without entering into any prolix discussion over the value of these or any other groups as expressions of actual divisions in nature we purpose to adopt this method of treatment and to recognize subgenera or subgroups of whatever dignity as the facts seem to warrant. In so doing we find that it is decidedly preferable to give each group a name by itself, and consider it as standing alone in its proper rank and not to name it parenthetically as a mere adjunct to the parent group. If we err on the side of too narrow distinctions this will only lead to renewed researches and ultimately to the truth."

In 1890 Mr. Springer went to Cambridge and placed before Mr. Alexander Agassiz, the then director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology which his father had founded, the original drawings for the proposed monograph so far as then completed together with an outline of the plan of the work. After examining them closely Mr. Agassiz offered to undertake the publication

of the volumes and place them in the series of the memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Further, he put at the disposal of the authors the entire collections of crinoids belonging to the Museum with liberty to remove to Burlington for study whatever portions of them which might be needed.

The monograph was essentially a presentation of the data upon which rests the systematic arrangement of the stemmed echinoderms. It was of great interest at the time to know that the advancement in an understanding of the crinoidal group was made almost wholly from the paleontological side; and that the results were so speedily accepted virtually without change by most if not all of the most eminent students of the living forms. Although today nearly extinct, in past geological ages they were, as is well known, among the most prolific forms of life. On account of their peculiar structure unusually fine opportunities were afforded for the solution of morphological problems, and full advantage was here taken. Upon so firm a foundation did the classification of the crinoids as prepared by these authors rest that it was evident that it would probably not require any very radical changes for a long time to come.

Concerning the major subdivisions of the stemmed echinoderms three groups were recognized: cystids, the blastoids and the crinoids. These were regarded as groups of equal taxonomic rank. The forms of the first group were earliest in point of time, lowest in taxonomic position, and the ancestral types of the other two groups. The crinoid type itself is of course, a very ancient one, dating from early Cambrian times in which period it was already in a high stage of development. By Ordovician times the Cystidian features had almost completely disappeared. The crinoidal group is quite remarkable for reason of the persistence it has shown in preserving its pentamerous symmetry; and although the introduction of an anal plate sometimes so disturbed that symmetry as to well nigh produce a distinct bilateral arrangement the primitive plan was finally permanently preserved.

One fundamental morphological feature which the monograph brought out was implied by the abandonment of the former classification of the crinoidal type into the Neocrinoidea and Palæocrinoidea, the two primary groups of crinoids which were formerly almost universally recognized. In their stead were made

three principal subdivisions: Inadunata, Camerata and Articulata. It was a quite noteworthy circumstance that this ternate grouping of the crinoids was essentially the same separation that was originally proposed by Wachsmuth more than twenty years previously, but after being compelled by students of recent forms to abandon it and to substitute others, a careful resurvey in the light of the latest discoveries amongst all crinoids both living and fossil clearly showed that the main divisions first suggested were essentially valid and were applicable to all known forms.

Then, too, the presentation of the criteria for separating the crinoids into orders were most important as well as simple. They were (1) condition of the arms, whether free above the radials, or partly incorporated in the calyx; (2) mode of union between the plates of the calyx, whether movable or rigid; and (3) growth of the stem, whether by new plates beneath the proximal ring of the calyx or beneath the top stem joint.

The beautiful memoir on *Uintacrinus*, its *Structure and Relations* was based upon some remarkable groups of specimens discovered in western Kansas the like of which had never before been seen. After publication of this monograph fine large slabs covered with hundreds of crinoids were presented to some of the principal museums of the world. In this country these unmatched rock plates were donated to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, the National Museum in Washington, the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the Museum of Chicago University, and the Museum of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. In Europe repositories for similar magnificent slabs of crinoids were made of the British Museum in London, and the Museum of Berlin.

In acknowledgment of the gift to the American Museum the directors issued a special publication giving a full account of the acquisition illustrating it with two plates. At the Museum of Comparative Zoology the director, Mr. Agassiz, was so pleased that he caused the one sent there to be mounted under a plate glass, four by eight feet in size, and hung on the wall just inside of the front entrance of the building in order, as he said, every one who entered the door might see it.

Scyphocrinus and *Its Bulbous Root Camarocrinus* solved one of the great mysteries of the crinoid realm. The Scyphocrini were giants of their day and race. They resembled somewhat

gooseberry bushes swaying to and fro on the bottom of the epicontinental seas. It had never been found complete. Different parts of it, as it now turns out, had been given different names. It was Springer's good fortune to run down the mystery and find the various parts together. These crinoids were unearthed in the early Devonian rocks of Missouri. They presented a new phase of crinoid morphology in that the calyx was lobed by the protuberance of the inter-radial areas instead of the radial.

Concerning the great monograph on the *Crinoidea Flexibilia*, which appeared in two large volumes, one comprising eighty plates, several features stand out prominently. These forms are the rarest types of crinoidal life. Mainly for this reason they are generally little understood. By dint of industrious accumulation of materials covering a period of half a century, the means are found to evolve a classification of them which seems to be widely acceptable to students. This investigation especially clears up many doubtful points relative to the genetic relationships of this long, little known group of organisms. Thus again, for the nth time, order is brought out of confusion.

The fact that the *Flexibilia* were the rarest of crinoidal forms itself was incentive enough that they should receive special consideration. It was, as Springer himself observed, a fresh illustration of the growth of knowledge that the division of the *Crinoidea* which formed the subject of the memoir in question was not known at all to the earlier systematic writers who treated of the class, neither to J. S. Miller with whose epoch-making monograph the systematic study of the crinoids as a group began a century ago, nor to Johannes Mueller whose masterly researches upon the anatomy of the Echioderms twenty years later laid the foundations for future investigations upon their structures. The magnitude of the group as now understood is indicated somewhat by the size of the Springer monograph, and the progress above mentioned is further exemplified by the manner in which the subject expanded under Springer's hands.

When Dr. Springer first began the study of the *Flexibilia* after the death of Wachsmuth the collections were relatively small, only desultory notes were in hand, only a few of the illustrations had been prepared, and the plan was a part of a more ambitious one of working up the two groups remaining after the

Camarata. Of these it was supposed that the *Flexibilia* would be a relatively minor undertaking, all falling into the compass of a single volume.

It soon became evident, however, that the plan of restricting the detailed investigation of this group to its American representatives alone, as was done in the treatise on the Camarata by Wachsmuth and Springer, was unsatisfactory in many respects, and it was decided to modify the original scope by including all known forms in the world.

The *American Silurian Crinoids* had its inception in a desire to record the new finds since the publication of the Camarata monograph thirty years previously, and to put the American fauna on a level with that of Sweden and England. It was Doctor Springers' last effort.

Most fortunately for all concerned Springer lived to complete his last great monograph, the one on the *American Siluri Crinoids* and the final one of the series originally outlined in the *Revision* more than forty years before. Although confined to his room for the last few years with his fatal heart malady he works on cheerfully, determinedly, hopefully and lingers on in the full plenitude of his mental powers to see the work off the press a few weeks before his demise. Fully realizing that it is his last effort and so thankful that he is spared to finish it, he appends his swan song, chiefly a recounting of the events transpiring at the presentation function to the state when the people of New Mexico in visible expression of their appreciation of him, gave the beautiful bronze bust of himself, the creation of the famous sculptor Scarpitta.

Accomplishments of this kind impress us with the conviction that the large achievements of mankind are not all wrought in marble monument. Greatest strides in human progress are oft indited in simple character on perishable papyrus roll.

Marvelous circumstance is it that the one monumental production in a principal branch of pure science during a quarter of a century and of global scope should emanate from the mind of a demure Iowan far removed from the usual centers of consultation and constantly occupied with business and professional affairs of large moment. Our state pride could have no nobler outlet than when its intellectuality bursts provincial bounds and takes on world-wide aspect.

FOREIGN WORLD WAR POSTERS

A collection of sixty-three foreign World War posters has been added to the World War Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa. The collection was made by Will P. Kerwin of Waterloo, Iowa, while he was in France with the Eighty-eighth Division, A. E. F., as divisional secretary for the Knights of Columbus.

Former Secretary Glass has said, "One little realizes the mighty concrete value which the artists of the war wrung from the fabric of their dreams and devoted to the rescue of humanity from further bloodshed and sacrifice."

This collection consists of French, Russian, Polish, Italian, German, and British posters. A translation of the inscriptions appearing on the other than British posters has been made by Professor Le Coq of Drake University. All the inscriptions are here given.

FRENCH POSTERS

1. Great National Manifestation.—Artist, N. R. Money.

Union of the Great French Associations. All France Rises up for the Victory of Right.

Trocadero Palace, March 8, 1919, at 2½ o'clock.

2. Salon of the Armies.—Artist, Em. Charriere.

Reserved for the Artists at the Front for the Benefit of the War Societies.

Tuileries Gardens. From the 22nd of December, 1916, to the 22nd of February, 1917.

3. Marne, Yser, Somme, Verdun.—Artist, Henri Royer.

Visaed, No. 12822.

4. Credit Lyonnais.—Artist, Abel Faivre.

Subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Visaed, No. 13098.

5. For the Protection of the Discharged Men No. 2. 1916.—Artist, P. Renouard.

Assistance to the sick and wounded of the war discharged without a pension. Charitable work under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior, 35 Boissy d'Anglas Street, Paris. Discharge No. 2 does not give any right to pension. For the discharged, who cannot take care of themselves, for their families often in dire need, for the country, needing workmen. The Protection for the Discharged No. 2 makes an appeal to all hearts. Please address the subscriptions to 1st, Mr. Cham-

baud, treasurer, 35 Boissy d'Anglas Street; 2nd, to the Credit Foncier, 19 des Capucines Street; 3rd, to the Figaro, Drouot Street.

6. Central Office of Associated Charities. 1917.—Artist, Steinlen.

Considered a Public Utility by Decree of June 3rd, 1896, 175 Boulevard St. Germain. Exposition—Sale of pictures offered by the artists for the benefit of the special Loan of Honor for the blind of the war. From the 10th of May to the 31st. Gallerie Nunes and Fiquet, 90 Malakoff Avenue.

7. The Fourth Liberty Loan for National Defense.—Artist, Abel Faivre.

8. Exposition of War Organization.—Artist, Henry de Groux.

Organized by the editions (war) "La Guerre". Open from the 3rd of November to the 16th of December, 1916. Galerie La Boetie, 64 La Boetie Street. Vultus Victoriae.

9. The Clothing of War Prisoners.—Artist, forain.

Under the auspices of the French Red Cross, 63 Champs-Elysees Avenue, Paris. Help us to send to our prisoners provisions, linen, clothing, foot wear. The gifts, either in money or in kind, may be received at the seat of the Association, 63 Champs-Elysees Avenue.

10. Day of L'Herault, 15th of October, 1916.—Artist, Ag. Willette.

Bacchus: "Get out of here, phylloxera! . . ." For the exclusive benefit of the War Organizations of the Department.

11. Private Bank.—Artist, A. Lelong.

Woolen stocking upside down! Subscribe to the Liberty Loan for Reconstruction.

12. National Day for the Tubercular former soldiers.—Artist, Abel Faivre.

Let us save them!

13. Fourth Liberty Loan for National Defense.—Artist, M. Falter, Pichon Studio.

Subscriptions are received without cost at Banque Privee, Lyon, 41 L'Hotel-de-Ville; Paris, 30-32 Laffitte Street; at all agencies of the bank.

14. Fourth Liberty Loan for National Defence.—Artist, G. B.

Bank of Paris and the Netherlands Society with a capital of one hundred millions, 3 d'Antin Street, Paris. Lafayette—Washington. Subscribe! Visaed, No. 13372.

15. Paris Day, 14th of July, 1916.—Artist, Poulbot.

For the benefit of the War Associated Charities, at the City Hall.

16. 1914—They Shall Not Pass—1918.—Artist, Maurice Neumon, Bois de Vaux-Chapitre, Verdun front, 10-4-1917.

Twice I held on and vanquished on the Marne. Layman, my brother, the Hypocrite Offensive of "White Peace" will assail you. Hold on and conquer, as I did. Be strong and clever. Beware of the German Hypocrisy.

17. National Day for War Orphans—1914-15-16.—Artist, Bernard Maudin.

Little French boys and girls, for the children whose papas are no more, give what you can, give a little of your joys, a little of your plenty, and much of your soul! The war orphans are your little brothers and sisters. Do not forget them. The gifts and subscriptions may be addressed to the social seat of the committee, 33 Bonaparte Street, Paris.

18. June 25, 1916.—Artist, Steinlen.

Serbian Day.

19. 1917. Charente Inferieure Week.—Artist, A. Willette.

Live long the Nation!

20. Gaveau Studio, 45-47 de la Boetie Street. Saturday, May 27, 1916, at 8:15.

Charity Concert given for the benefit of the mutilated and the widows of Jewish Legionnaires.

Programme: Speech by Mr. Marius Moutet, Congressman; Madam Felia Litvinne, of the opera, soloist of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia; Miss Gabrielle Gills, of the opera; Miss Mary Marquet, of the Sarah Bernhardt theater; Mr. de Max, of the Comedie Francaise; Miss Yvonne Astruc, Mr. Lazare Levy.

In the Field of Honor: Symphonic poem for piano and orchestra. Poem by Mr. M. C. Vilnay, Music by Madam Rachel Vignal. Orchestration—A. Marichel accompanied by the author and the orchestra of the Concerts Rouges. Speakers—Madam Soria and Mr. Bremont of the Odeon theater.

Committee of Organization: Mr. Marius Moutet, Congressman, President; Members—Madam Dr. Marcus; M. M. Victor Basch, Professor at the Sorbonne, Vice President of the League of the Rights of Men; Armand Mayer, Jacques Meyer, Landsmann, Segal, Schapiro, Cherchevsky, Charles Mapou.

Prices of seats: Front boxes, 4 seats 100 francs; side boxes, 6 seats, 120 francs; pit, 20 francs first balcony, 10 francs second balcony, face 5 francs, side 3 francs. Tickets may be secured at the Gaveau Studio or from the members of the committee. Treasurer, Mr. Landsmann, 62 Lafayette Street, Paris.

Artist, Abel Pann.

21. Devastated Aisne.—Artist, Steinlen.

War organization for the reconstruction of destroyed homes.

The Bugle Call.

Brother, look and heed.

Fate has remained quietly seated at the fireside.

The Aisne lay devastated by the Germans.

Misery! sorrow! mourning!

A heart of marble, indeed, would get softer.

Look: No stone remains in the village, no tree in the forest.

No men in the workshop, no virgin in the church,
 No nest on the roof.
 See this widow with two children.
 I remind you it is for you.

Open your vaults, open your modest hand bag.
 We need gifts. You have gold and pennies in your purses.
 We are waiting.

—Pierre Frondaire.

Subscriptions are received at the Social Seat, 129 Boulevard Malessherbes, Paris.

22. 1920 Class.—Artist, Wm. Mainerbe, 1918.

It is our turn now! . . .

French Republic, Ministry of War, Section of Physical Education, Direction of the Infantry. Take a subscription to the Bicycle Union of France, 24 Boulevard Poissonniere, Paris, where all the information on days and hours of the courses will be given you.

Preparation of the French youth for military service. Young Frenchmen! You who belong to the next classes called to the honor to serve under the flag, be prepared to hold worthily your place in the heroic phalanx of your elders. In order to guarantee the triumph of her just cause, and to make complete, decisive and restorative the victory of tomorrow, France demands more than ever from her children, strength and energy. Be, then, strong physically and morally. You will it, for it behooves you to acquire this strength by taking part in the training school for preparation to military education. You will be given the physical and sportive education. All the open air exercises susceptible of making easier for the future your tasks as a soldier. Thanks to this activity, you will have enhanced your endurance. You will feel yourself strong, young men, with skillful hands, muscled arms, swift legs, chests of iron and hearts of gold. You will be ready to serve the country. The science of preparation to military service and the advantages thereunto will be the first and just reward of your efforts.

Children of France, hope of tomorrow, be prepared! Be strong! Preserve the future of the race and the defense of the Fatherland!

23. On the Land of the Foe.—Artist, Steinlen, 1917.

The Russian Prisoners are dying from Hunger!

RUSSIAN POSTERS

24. Subscriptions now open for the year 1917 (second year of publication) for the literary, artistic, and political economy magazine.

"The Year 1914" (Our Resurrection) editorial, "The Year 1914 Society." The rebirth of Russia and her struggle against German supremacy. Price of subscription: 1st edition, yearly, 5 roubles; 1st edition, 6 months, 3 roubles; 2nd edition, on strong paper, 10 roubles. Editorial and main office, Sadovoia 32, Petrograd.

The great struggle of humanity against warfare is the turning point in the history of Europe. This struggle has already given rise to numberless questions of great importance, it has opened great vistas on a better and brighter future, it has formulated tremendous problems for the forthcoming task of recreation. Our magazine "The Year 1914" (Our Resurrection) aims, through the co-operation of scientific and artistic powers, to uphold the decisive against warfare on the strength of the rebirth of our great and suffering Russia.

25. On the Threshold of any Fortress.—Artist, Mackienoir, 1920.

26. Subscribe to the 5½ per cent War Loan.—Artist, E. Lenmob. The more money, the more ammunitions.

27. I shall not sacrifice to this Accursed Idol any longer.—(Russian Anti-British Poster.)¹

POLISH POSTERS

28. To Arms, for the Defense of the Fatherland, Against the Enemy!

29. To the Front!

30. People of Poland, To Arms!—Artist, F. S. K.

There is arson and murder left wherever the Bolsheviks have passed. They have left ashes behind them. The Bolshevik is a bitter enemy of the Polish people.

ITALIAN POSTER

31. National Loan.—Artist, M. Borgoni.

Confirmed revenue 5% net, issued for 86.50 lira—per value 100 lira. Returning 5½% tax free now and in future. Subscription received from 15th January-3rd February, at almost all places of issue and at ordinary credit banks, at savings banks, peoples and co-operative banks and profit sharing societies.

GERMAN POSTERS

32. Aluminum, copper, brass, nickel, tin, there is plenty of it in the land, get it out— the Army needs it.—Artist, Louis Oppenheim.

33. Weld the German sword and subscribe for the War Loan.

34. Dividing Germany.

From the country east and west there shall be five and one-half million Germans torn away. Without the consent of the people the country would be divided.

There shall be an election to decide. The country of the Saar Basin comes at once under the management of the enemy and public election comes fifteen years after occupation. It stands for the future under the armies of occupation.

¹This weird and ghastly poster comes out of the darkest Russia, but it is strongly suspected that it is of German origin, at least it presents a favorite German view of England as the war god of Europe. It is, therefore, believed that the poster was designed and executed in Germany and sent into Russia as anti-British propaganda. The woman with the child represents Europe, while the executioner's part, surmounted by the caricature of John Bull, represents England, and in the background is seen a mound of skulls, thus presenting England and not Germany as the arch slaughterer. "Europe" is made to say, "I shall not sacrifice to this accursed idol any longer."

35. What England is after.—Artist, Egon-Tschirch, 1918.

The English leader, Johnson-Hicks, (*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1918)
"Men must bombard the Rhinish range of industry with a host of air-planes, day by day, as long as the cure is not visible."

36. Hand in hand, onward to victory, and subscribe for the War Loans.—Artist, Gruner, 1917.

37. Can you believe that England is organizing her armies in Belgium? Destroying of the Rhinish-Westfal industry on the 10th day of the mobilization.

38. Men of Germany, protect your Homes.—Artist, L. L. Impokoven, 1917.

Join Schmidt Battalion of the Guards Cavalry, Sharpshooters' Division.

39. German ideal future under the ruling of the Bolsheviks.—Artist, M. Kassin.

40. Bolshevism means the drenching of the World in Blood.—Artist, Safis, '19.

41. This is the way to Peace—no other for the Enemy. Subscribe for the War Loan.

42. The German Nation imprisoned by the Enemy. Subscribe for the War Loan.²—Artist, Hohlwein.

43. Run on the Enemy!—Artist, Otto Mundner.

The motto of the Marine is: We fear only God—numbers matter not. "Run on the Enemy!" is our order.

44. Propaganda dropped from German aeroplanes over American lines, July, 1918.

45. The U-Boat War.—Artist, W. Moller.

The average work done in the first part of the year 1918.

BRITISH POSTERS

46. Your Country wants you and 300,000 more men like you.
Don't wait, but join now.

47. Military Service Act, 1916.

Any man who has adequate grounds for applying to a Local Tribunal for a Certificate of Exemption under this act must do so *before* Thursday, March 2.

48. Men of London! Each recruit means quicker peace. Join *to-day*.
God save the King!

49. Eat no eggs in Easter Week. Give them to the wounded.

National egg collection. Patron, H. M. Queen Alexandra. Offices,
154 Fleet St., London.

²This Poster has the important distinction of having served as a figure in Herr Scheidemann's famous speech before the German National Assembly on May 12, 1919, in which he denounced the Versailles peace terms. He said "All over Berlin we see posters which are intended to arouse a practical love for our brothers in captivity—sad, hapless faces behind prison bars. That is the true portrait of Germany's future—sixty millions at hard labor, for whom the enemy will make their own land a prison camp." The text of this poster is an appeal for support of "The People's Fund for German War and Civil Prisoners."

50. Feed the Guns with War Bonds.—Sidney Stanley.

51. Don't!

1. Don't use a motor car or motor cycle for pleasure purposes.
2. Don't buy new clothes needlessly Don't be ashamed of wearing old clothes in War time.
3. Don't keep more servants than you really need.

In this way you will save money for the War, set the right example, and free labour for more useful purposes. Your country will appreciate your help.

52. Scottish Savings War Committee, 90 Princess St., Edinburgh. Help to defend your life and liberty by buying 5% National War Bonds, or War Savings Certificates.—Artist, P. S. Wright.

53. If you cannot join the Army, try and get a recruit.

54. Cardinal Mercier has appealed to the Food Administration for more food for starving millions. Eat less wheat, meat, fats, and sugar. Ship more to the war-stricken people of France—Belgium—Italy.—Artist, Illion.

55. Notice! Defense of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation, 1914. Orders follow.

56. Make us proud of you as we are proud of Him!

57. The Zeppelin Raids: The Vow of Vengeance.—Designed by Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A.

Drawn for the *Daily Chronicle* by Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A. *Daily Chronicle* readers are covered against the risks of bombardment by Zeppelin or Aeroplane.

58. Star and Garter Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.—Artist, Haven.

Patrons: H. M. the Queen, and H. M. Queen Alexandria.

You can never repay these utterly broken men. But you can show your gratitude by helping to build this Home where they will be tenderly cared for during the rest of their lives. Let every woman send what she can today to the Lady Cowdray, Hon. Treasurer, The British Women's Hospital Fund, 21 Old Bond Street, W.

59. Buy War Bonds. Feed the Guns and beat the Huns.

60. "Be honest with yourself. Be certain that your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse."—Lord Kitchener.

Enlist Today.—Artist, V. Soutin.

61. To the Young Women of London. Is your "Best Boy" wearing khaki? If not, don't *you think* he should? If he does not think that you and your country are worth fighting for, do you think he is *worthy* of you? Don't pity the girl who is alone—her young man is probably a soldier, fighting for her and her country, and for *you*. If your young man neglects his duty to his King and Country, the time may come when he will *neglect you*. Think it over, then ask him to join the Army *to-day*.

62. The Crisis. Answer to the Call Now!

We appeal to the free men of Britain to respond to the call of their

country and to enroll themselves At Once in the great Volunteer Army which stands between us and the loss of our rights and liberties. In the coming week let every man fit for military service, who has not already done so, join the ranks, either for immediate service or as a member of the group to which he belongs, and thus justify the faith of the Nation in the Voluntary System. Make the response an overwhelming one, and victory for Britain will be assured. Promises to enlist are not sufficient. Do not delay, but become a soldier in the cause of Democracy and Liberty before December 11th.

63. Write a cheque today for National War Bonds.

HORACE GREELY LECTURES IN DUBUQUE

Horace Greely, the loved, hated, feared and eccentric Jew of the American press, had for some days been announced to lecture to the people of Dubuque [on March 19]. His services had been obtained at a high figure by the Literary Association of this city, and before the time appointed for the lecture to commence had arrived, the Congregational Church was crowded to its utmost capacity. * * * After the introductory remarks, which were extremely commonplace, and so chewed and mangled before they escaped from the tanbark breaking machine through which they passed, as to lose much of their force upon the audience, Mr. Greely announced for the lecture of the evening "Henry Clay." This was not a well chosen theme for a man of his acknowledged prejudices to present to a promiscuous audience called together by an association which excludes politics from its discussions.—*Dubuque Express and Herald*, March 21, 1855. (In the Newspaper Collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

BONDS OF THE STATE OF IOWA

BY C. C. STILES, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC ARCHIVES DIVISION

Unusual interest in the question of bonds issued by the state of Iowa in the past has been created by the issue in 1921 of \$22,000,000 in bonds to pay the bonus to soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses and the dependents of the foregoing for services rendered during the World War, and by the action of the voters of the state at the recent election in authorizing bonds for \$100,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of permanent roads in the state. As superintendent of the Public Archives Division of the Historical Department of Iowa, having direct charge of all the public records of the state that are more than ten years old, I received several calls relating to the subject. With the thought that my findings on the subject might be of interest to the public and of some little historical use in the future I made a thorough search of the records with the following result:

The First General Assembly of the state adopted Chapter 37, approved February 8, 1847, which provided for the issue of \$55,000 in bonds, designated as Iowa state stock, and that 55 ten-year bonds should be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, nontaxable and used to liquidate the debts incurred by the two constitutional conventions, debts due the Miner's Bank of Dubuque and other claims against the state. The act provided for the appointment of John F. Coolbaugh as agent to negotiate the sale of the bonds which were to be sold at par. These bonds were sold to the Philadelphia Bank. They were issued June 1, 1847, due and payable January 1, 1857. Numbers 1 to 30 inclusive bore interest at the rate of 10%, and numbers 31 to 55 inclusive bore interest at the rate of 8%. Morgan Reno, then Treasurer of State, was appointed as agent to pay the interest on these bonds. They were all paid and cancelled January 1, 1857, and are now on file in the Public Archives Division of the Historical Department of Iowa.

Chapter 56, Acts of the Second General Assembly, approved

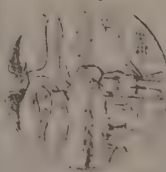
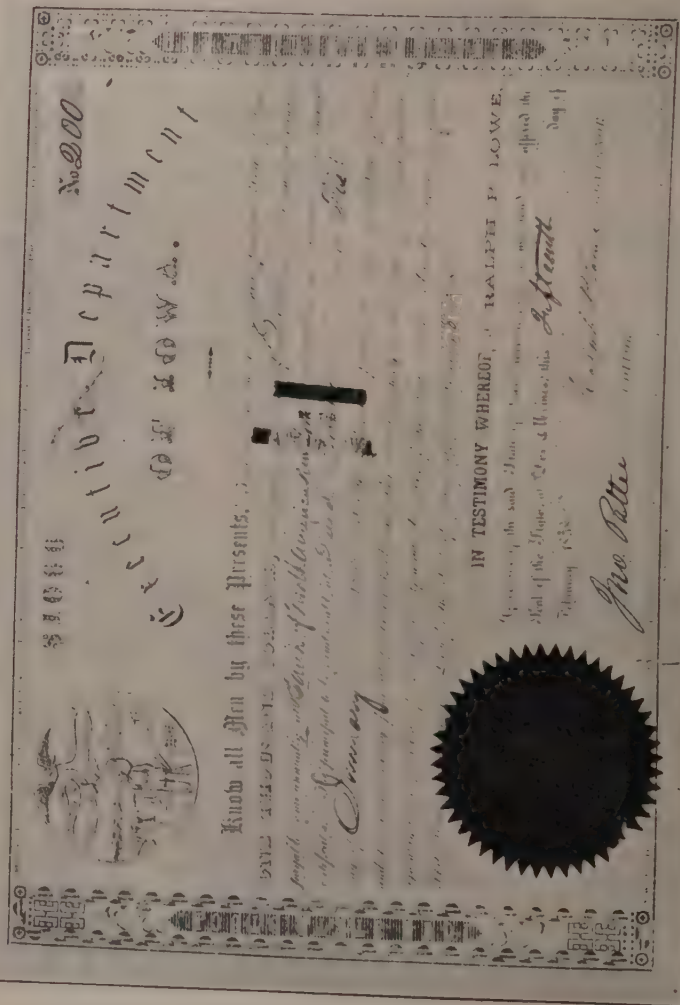
January 12, 1849, provided for the issuance of funding bonds by the Auditor of State to take up unpaid warrants of the state at such times as there was no money in the treasury from which to pay all of them. The act provided that the issue of each should be for a period of four years with option of paying sooner by the giving of forty days' notice. The act also provided that the bonds should bear 8% interest and that any individual had the option of having all the unpaid state warrants he held funded in one bond, but that to no one individual could be issued more than one bond. They were made payable to the bearer and it appears that only a few of them were issued. I was able to find but four upon a search of the bond records. The last one was numbered 6, but upon the margin of this one is written: "Three bonds previously issued cancelled and consolidated in this bond." The amount of the last bond was for \$2,000 and bore the date of March 17, 1850. These bonds are cancelled and on file in the bond records of the Public Archives Division

Chapter 58, Acts of the Second General Assembly, approved January 12, 1849, authorized and directed the Auditor of State to issue a state bond to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on account of money to the amount of \$16,420 used from the permanent school fund by the state to pay current expenses.

Chapter 70, Acts of the Second General Assembly, approved January 13, 1849, which relates to the building of the State Penitentiary, provided in Section 6 as follows: "To meet the necessary expenditures thus incurred the Governor is hereby authorized to issue state bonds not exceeding six thousand dollars in amount, made payable to the common school fund in ten years, bearing an interest rate of not more than ten per centum per annum."

Chapter 51, Acts of the Third General Assembly, approved February 5, 1851, authorized and required that the Governor issue a state bond to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on behalf of the school fund for \$2,353.70 to be used in payment of the costs of running the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri.

Joint Resolution No. 9 of the Acts of the Fifth Extra General Assembly, approved July 15, 1856, appointed the Governor as state agent to borrow \$100,000 from the Superintendent of Pub-



Executive Department
No. 200

Know all Men by these Presents,

That I, *James*, of the County of *Franklin*, State of *Ohio*, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in my possession.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF

I, *James*, have hereunto set my hand and seal of the State of *Ohio*, this *1st* day of *September*, 1858.

James

From a photostat of bond No. 200, reduced in size, of the issue of 1858. Re-deemed and now in the Public Archives Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department.

lic Instruction for a period of five years and not to exceed the rate of 10% interest. The Governor was authorized to use enough of the proceeds to pay the state bonds maturing January 1, 1857.

Chapter 3, Acts of the Sixth General Assembly, approved December 12, 1856, directed that the sum of \$57,500 loaned to the state out of the five per cent school fund be applied to the payment of the bonds and interest due the Philadelphia Bank, on the first day of January, 1857.

Chapter 7, Acts of the Seventh General Assembly, approved January 8, 1858, provided for a state issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000 to provide for the current expenses of the state government and the redemption of outstanding warrants. These bonds were to be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, to bear interest at 7% and mature January 1, 1868. Martin L. Morris, then Treasurer of State, was designated as state agent to negotiate the sale of the bonds and his commission was fixed at one-fourth of one per cent on the amount sold. They were all sold to the Bank of North America and were all paid and cancelled at maturity and are now to be found on file in the Public Archives Division of the Historical Department. This issue of the state bonds was printed by N. W. Mills & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa.

In connection with the printing of this issue of state bonds a letter was received by E. R. Harlan, Curator of the Historical Department, from F. M. Mills, dated September 24, 1928, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who in 1858 was a member of the firm of N. W. Mills & Co., from which I quote the following: "My recollection is that Mr. Morris, then State Treasurer, brought the copy to our office on Saturday evening and said he must have the 200 bonds on Sunday evening when he would start to New York with them, as he was taking them there to sell.

"I don't quite understand how we could have set up the bonds and coupons and had them ready by Sunday evening in time for them to be signed up in that time, as I doubt if we had type sufficient to make the coupons. I think, however, that we only printed the bonds and that the officials must have had the coupons printed and signed afterward and attached to the bonds.

"I think that it was a very creditable job with the early facili-

ties we had and I am proud of it. My brother, N. W. Mills, afterward colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry, set up the job and worked it off on the hand press while I rolled the form with ink. I will be glad if you can explain about the coupons and signing them.

"Sincerely yours,

"Frank M. Mills."

Chapter 16 of the Eighth Extra General Assembly, approved May 28, 1861, authorized the issue of state bonds to the amount of \$800,000 to bear interest at the rate of 7%, maturity 20 years from date of sale. These bonds were to be issued in denominations as follows: One-fourth to be in amounts of \$100 each, one-fourth in amounts of \$500 each, and the remainder in amounts of \$1,000 each, but authority was given to vary this ratio if it was deemed necessary to promote the sales. The Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State were authorized and required to issue these bonds. They were to be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer with the Great Seal attached. They were issued payable to bearer, nontaxable, and designated as Iowa state stock. I found that the total amount issued under this authorization was only \$300,000 in the following denominations: Fifty-one in denominations of \$500 each, payable at the Metropolitan Bank of New York; 195 in denominations of \$100 each, payable to the Treasurer of State; 255 in denominations of \$1,000 each, payable at the Metropolitan Bank of New York. Section 5 of this act provides for a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Governor of the state, Charles Mason of Des Moines County, William Smyth of Linn County, James Baker of Lucas County, and C. W. Slagle of Jefferson County, who, or a majority of whom, shall cause to be issued and sold from time to time only so many of the bonds hereby authorized as in their judgment the wants and necessities of the state may require, and all moneys or funds arising from such sale or sales shall be paid into the treasury of the state and kept there as a separate fund, designated as the war defense fund and the same shall not be subject to the ordinary or general warrants of the Auditor of State, but to be used only for debts created for objects coming within the meaning and purview of this act. The Treas-

urer of State and Maturin L. Fisher were appointed agents of the state and given full power to negotiate the loan, to sell and transfer the said bonds and to do all other things necessary in the premises.

Some rather amusing incidents occurred in connection with John W. Jones, a former state treasurer of Iowa, on a trip to New York to negotiate the sale of some bonds. These incidents are related by P. J. Mills of Des Moines, in an article written on the subject from which I quote the following:

"John W. Jones was a wag and a real humorist. In a public speech at Indianola, Iowa, where he lived for a time after serving as treasurer of state, he said, 'The majority of us came to Iowa in an early day without a dollar in our pockets and up to this date most of us have held our own.'

"He was a tall, long-armed, rather ungainly man, with a twinkle in his eye and the corners of his mouth turned up. He loved a joke and didn't care on whom it was perpetrated, including himself. He was elected treasurer of the state of Iowa in 1858 and in the year 1861 found it necessary to go to New York to dispose of some of the bonds mentioned in this article.

"Uncle John was about six feet, three inches tall, not any too dressy and was probably wearing a hickory shirt when he landed at the old Astor House at Broadway and Barclay streets. Always loquacious, he began at once to jolly the clerk at the desk. Having registered from Des Moines, Iowa, a town perhaps not known to the clerk, he passed the remark, 'Young feller, if Mr. A. T. Stewart or Russell Sage or Commodore Vanderbilt call on me, let me know.' To the clerk this sounded funny and he concluded to have some fun out of this old hayseed, which he appeared to be. The clerk got a number of young fellows and told them about this old rube and they invited him into the bar where they had drinks and quite a lot of fun quizzing Uncle John. He took it all in good part and probably had as much fun as they did. When he left the young men he called the clerk and said, 'Young feller, I am going out and don't know just when I'll be back; just tell Mrs. Astor not to wait supper on me.' This started the young men into a gale of laughter, but Uncle John went on his way without apparently noticing it.

"The next day at about ten o'clock Mr. A. T. Stewart called

to see Mr. Jones. The clerk was flabbergasted. There was only one Mr. Jones in the hotel, and he surely couldn't be the one wanted. Finally Mr. Stewart said it was John W. Jones from Iowa and that he was treasurer of that state and that he was here for the purpose of selling some of the state's bonds. Mr. Jones was found and went into conference with Mr. Stewart.

"The clerk was almost paralyzed when he found out who Mr. Jones was and took every opportunity to apologize for his discourtesy to so distinguished a guest, all of which was most entertaining to Uncle John.

"There was more to the story but it has been so long since he told me that I have forgotten much of it.

"Mr. Jones's nephew, Clarence B. Jones, was my partner in business in 1880 and Uncle John often visited our office at 222 Walnut Street."

Chapter 134, Acts of the Tenth General Assembly, approved April 5, 1864, made provisions whereby the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State were authorized and required to issue a bond in the sum of \$122,295.75 in favor of the permanent school fund then in possession of the state, on loan, said bond to be dated January 1, 1864, and to bear interest at 8% per annum, and in the future whenever any losses occurred in the permanent school fund whereby the state would become indebted to said fund, they were to issue bonds in amounts sufficient to cover the loss. The \$122,295.75 indebtedness referred to above was, to a great extent, incurred by the state using the permanent school fund in the war and defense fund and depositing the issue of war and defense bonds to the credit of the permanent school fund.

Chapter 80, Acts of the Eleventh General Assembly, approved March 30, 1866, provided for the payment of state bonds due January 1, 1868, by authorizing the Census Board, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, to sell the United States bonds then in the State Treasury amounting to \$100,000 and also by a loan from the permanent school fund. They were also directed to make a tax levy for the purpose of refunding the amounts appropriated from the State Treasury to finish the payments on said bonds. For the amount of the said United States bonds thus sold or school moneys used by virtue

[illegible][illegible]

and the long paper "On the 30th August President of the Free of London was appointed Mayor of 1821, and in fact and made, therefore, the Mayor of the City of London, and was elected by the people of the City of London the most election held in said City December 1821."

In testimony whereof, the Annual Assembly of the State of New
has caused this Bond to be signed by the Governor, sealed with the Great Seal
affixed by the Secretary of State and countersigned by the Treasurer of State, and
the indentures hereon attached to be executed with the for-afore-said signatures
of said officers, this first day of November 1892.



From a photograph of bond No. 4401, reduced in size, of the Bonus Bonds issued December 1, 1922. Redeemed December 2, 1927, and now in the office of the Treasurer of State.

of the act, the Treasurer of the State was directed to issue registered bonds of the state, countersigned by the Auditor of State and Governor. These bonds were to be nontransferable and to bear 8% interest.

Bonds issued under the last two acts referred to above:

Bond No. 1 issued Nov. 12, 1864.....	\$122,295.75
Bond No. 2 issued Mch. 2, 1868.....	112,202.26
Bond No. 3 issued Nov. 1, 1871.....	8,558.14
Bond No. 4 issued Jan. 5, 1876.....	2,379.04

Chapter 199, Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, approved March 27, 1880, made provisions whereby the Executive Council should levy a tax of one-half mill to be used in payment of the war and defense bonds issued under authority of Chapter 16, Acts of the special session of the Eighth General Assembly. It provided further that any portion of said bonds and interest not provided for in the special levy authorized should be paid out of the general revenue of the state or by the sale of state warrants to be negotiated by the Governor, State Treasurer, and Auditor. War and defense fund warrants were issued and sold to the amount of \$125,000.

Chapter 332, Acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, approved March 23, 1921, provided for the issue of \$22,000,000 in state bonds to be used in the payment of a bonus to every person, male or female, including army, navy and marine corps, nurses who served in the military or naval service of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who at the time of entering into such service was a resident of Iowa and who was honorably discharged from such service, or who is still in said active service or has been retired or has been furloughed to a reserve, shall be entitled to receive from the proceeds of such bonds as a bonus the sum of fifty cents for each day that such person served, such bonus not exceeding the sum of \$350, except those persons whose only service was in students army training corps, or who had received from another state a bonus or gratuity of like nature, or who being in such service received civilian pay for civilian work. Nor shall any person be entitled to such payment who being in the military or naval service of the United States subsequent to April 6, 1917, refused

on conscientious, political or other grounds to subject himself to military discipline or to render unqualified service. In case of the death of the beneficiary before payment is made, the bonus was to be paid to the husband or wife, child or children, mother, father, sisters or brothers, in the order named and none other. The Treasurer of State was authorized to prepare negotiable coupon bonds in the above amount to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5% per annum. The bonds were to be issued so that said indebtedness would be payable in twenty equal installments, the last of which was to be within twenty years from the date of issue. The bonds were to be signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State and countersigned by the Treasurer of State.

Section 8 of this law provided that all the funds remaining in the hands of the Bonus Board on December 31, 1924, not in excess of \$2,000,000 should constitute a disability fund to be administered by the Bonus Board for the amelioration of the condition of residents of the state within the classes as defined in above as entitled to the original bonus. All funds remaining in the hands of the Bonus Board in excess of the \$2,000,000 disability fund on December 31, 1924, were to be applied to the original debt. This act provided for a tax levy in amount sufficient to pay the maturing bonds and the interest.

This act provided for the submission of the question to voters at the general election in November, 1922, and provided that it should go into effect immediately following said election provided a majority of the votes cast were in favor of its adoption. A majority of the votes cast on the question were in favor of issuing the bonds and they were disposed of as follows:

Amount issued.....	\$22,000,000.00
Amount cancelled and not sold	1,099,000.00
Amount sold.....	20,901,000.00
Amount sold at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ interest.....	11,246,000.00
Amount sold at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.....	9,655,000.00
Amount warrants issued to pay bonus.....	19,831,015.00
Amount of balance for disability fund.....	1,817,898.20
Amount bonds cancelled and paid.....	5,503,000.00
Amount bonds outstanding and unpaid.....	16,497,000.00

At a special session of the Forty-third General Assembly which met in March, 1928, an act was passed which provided for the submission to the voters of the state at the general election in November, 1928, the question of issuing \$100,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing and improving the public highways of the state. The question was submitted and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of the question.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

General Baker is determined during his present visit here to make complete arrangement for the early erection of this building. The contracts for the brick and mason work will be let in a few days. The stone work is already contracted for by Messrs. Perkins & Fox, and about half of the work done. The stone is the Red Rock sandstone, but the red portion is discarded and a lighter color used which will better contrast with the brick work. The stone selected is pronounced equal to any in the state, and that which is already dressed presents a fine appearance. The gentlemen who contracted for the work are determined to execute their contract in a manner and style creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the commissioners. The General informs us that he intends to move into his office about the first of next September. Of course he will come to time, for everybody knows he has the propelling power of a steam engine. The building will not be sufficiently large to be imposing, but it will be constructed in good taste, and will present a very fine appearance when completed.¹—*Daily State Register*, Des Moines, January 6, 1867. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

¹This building was located on the southwest corner of Locust and Water Streets, according to the *Des Moines City Directory*, 1869, which would make it where the City Library is now.—Editor.

ANECDOTES OF EARLY LIFE IN INDIANA

By the late JUDGE NATHAN W. MACY

(The January, 1928, edition of the *ANNALS* contained a short sketch of the life of Nathan W. Macy in its Notable Death section. His death occurred June 13, 1927. He was one of Nature's noblemen. The late H. W. Byers read law in Judge Macy's office. From that period there existed between them bonds of intimacy and tender friendship. Judge Macy was totally blind during the last few years of his life, and consequently had much time to recall his early recollections. Shortly before his death he sent to Mr. Byers the following delightful stories, and Mr. Byers, shortly before his untimely death, handed them to the editor of the *ANNALS*. The pertinency in Iowa annals occurs to the vast number of Iowa people descended from Carolina Quaker stock which migrated through the Ohio Valley into Iowa. In Iowa, of the past generation the near kinship of Judge Macy embraced Professor Jesse Macy of Grinnell College and Professor W. P. Macy of Drake University.—Editor.)

Out of memory's depths I make the following memoranda—in part from what my father and others have said, and of which I have had some personal knowledge, and in part from what I have read.

In 1832 my father and mother removed from North Carolina to Henry County, Indiana. There unto them were born seven children, I, being the youngest, on the 25th of March, 1848.

Now and then some one or other of their North Carolina friends would come and see them. On one occasion two came together, one of them was quite portly and the other somewhat slender. The portly friend told my father that he knew he could hold a deer if he could get a good hold on it. My father told them that between there and the river was a large hollow log, and that now and then a deer would come down from the forest on the hills to the river and get a good drink and cool off; and when it started back if the flies were bad it would back into that hollow log and stay until evening, and if our other friend will quietly go away around so he could look thru that log, if he could not see through it, they could be assured a deer was in it and our portly friend here, could go to the head of the log and take his position. And when the deer was disturbed it would

scramble out, and he could get hold of it as he wished to. This they did, as directed, and when the disturbed deer came scrambling out he got hold of it just as he desired, and his weight broke the deer down to the ground. In a moment it was out from between his legs and was striking at him with its front feet, and one hoof got caught in his shirt and almost tore it off of him. He released his hold and the deer went bounding up to its forest home. He was disappointed and disgusted, but still had faith in the power of his muscle. He shouted to his companion, "Why didn't thee come to my assistance? I could have held it if I'd had a little help." But his companion was so convulsed with laughter at the scene he had witnessed he was not able to give any satisfactory explanation of why he did not go to his companion's aid.

On another occasion a friend came to see them, having with him his rifle. He told my father he hoped that the trip and the stay in that new country would give him additional strength and postpone the final struggle with the dreaded disease, consumption, which had fastened its hold upon his system. He told my father he very much desired to shoot a deer and get some venison, and tell his story to his friends in North Carolina. My father told him that up above about one-half mile there was a branch winding its way down to the river, and that now and then a deer would come browsing down along the branch, and if he would go up there and take the position he desired he could possibly get a shot at one. He did as he was directed and waited in the death-like silence and sure enough a deer came browsing along. He waited until the position was satisfactory and then shot, aiming to hit it behind the shoulder. His aim was not accurate and only struck and shattered the shoulder blade. For a moment the deer fell to the ground. The man threw aside his gun and took out his knife and rushed to cut the deer's throat. The deer was at once on its feet and becoming a little accustomed to using its three sound limbs, so as to protect the crippled one, it turned back and thus crippled hurried up to its wooded home. The hunter then tried to find his rifle but could not. He got my father to go up with him and they hunted all around where he said he threw it down, but they could not find it.

The young man returned to his home. Years afterwards a man came to my father and told him that lost rifle was up there and

a large root of a tree had grown over it and pressed it down into the earth. My father went up and cut off the root and dug up the rifle, but the wooden parts had decayed away. It was not near the place where it was thought to have been thrown aside. Years before this time the young man had made the last struggle for life and had been laid to rest.

My father was night rider on the underground railroad. No fugitive slave that ever came to him was turned back, but was given protection and aid, and was taken to the northwest corner room which was provided with a fireplace and outside door, and there kept until dark when my father would take his team and carriage, with curtains down and the fugitive slave put in the back part, and drive on to the next night-rider's station. There given the recognized signal, that man would come out and receive the slave for his protection and aid, and my father would return home getting there just before daylight. That course was pursued for years.

In 1858 or '59 a gravelled pike was built from Knightstown to Greensboro. A short distance below our house there was a knoll over which one could not see down the pike towards Knightstown. About one-half mile above there was another knoll over which one could not see up the pike towards Greensboro. On one occasion my father with the team and carriage was taking mother and the girls down to Knightstown. A short distance below he saw a one-horse buggy coming towards them; the horse was very lame and was being urged forward all the time by the man; the woman was constantly looking back, and at their feet two little colored children nestled. My father drove out to one side so as not to slacken the gait of the buggy of colored folks. A short distance on down two men on jaded horses were coming to meet them, and one said, "Hello, Mister, did you see a buggy of niggers up the Pike?" My father did not stop his team but said, "No," and urged the horses onward. In a moment or two my step-mother said, "Yes, father, we saw that buggy of colored folks just up above," and my father said, "Very well, that is enough on that subject."

My little step-brother and myself were left alone at home, and we were playing towards the pike and we saw the one-horse

buggy with the colored man with the woman by his side and the children at their feet, and the man urging the lame horse on all the time, while the woman was looking back. In a little while, on jaded horses, two men came along and one was standing up in the stirrups and holding to the mane in front of him.

When my father came home he hastily asked us if we saw the one-horse buggy of colored folks, and also if soon thereafter we saw the two men on horseback. We said yes. He then asked us if we thought the one-horse buggy could get over the knoll above us before the men on horseback came over the knoll below us, and we said yes, we thought so.

Father waited two days and could wait no longer, and then he went up to Greensboro and asked his friends if they saw the buggy of colored people, and they said no. Then he asked if they saw the two men on horseback and they said yes, they were there inquiring all around about the buggy full of "niggers." After awhile they took a road leading down towards the southeast. My father then went out west where he knew there was a man friendly to fugitive slaves. When he got within speaking distance the man said: "Nathan, they got here all right and we kept them two days, doctored up the lame horse, and this morning they started on their way to Canada."

On the back part of his farm John H. Bales caused to be built a one-room log cabin equipped with a fireplace with its crane and bake oven. There lived a colored man and his wife—James and Grace Haskett—known to their friends as Uncle Jim and Aunt Grace. When needed Uncle Jim helped in the farm work among the neighbors—Aunt Grace in the heavy house work among them. Her ability to cook was proverbial and her Carolina biscuits, fried chicken, apple dumplings and pies, with their accompaniments, were regarded without a superior in the culinary line. Aunt Grace lovingly and tenderly waited upon my Mother when I was given life, and she at once announced that I was to be the last and was to be named Nathan after my father. My Father somewhat objected to this and said in a little while I would be known as little Nate and he as big Nate; and later I would be known as young Nate and he as old Nate, but Aunt Grace was inflexible in her judgment and choice. Finally my

Mother named me Nathan Wilson Macy, her maiden name being Wilson. The last Sabbath we spent in Indiana my brother John and I took dinner with Aunt Grace and Uncle Jim, and oh, what a dinner it was!

When it was time for us to return home, she went with us to the gate. Uncle Jim was out among his poultry and we called to him, "Good-by, Uncle Jim, good-by," and with his thick lips and deep voice he replied, "Good-by, boys, good-by." We then kindly bade Aunt Grace good-by, and she affectionately said, "Good-by, honeys, good-by." When our path turned to be out of sight we looked back and there she stood where we had left her, and we waved our hands to her in a final good-by, and she waved her long apron up and down, and we knew it spoke the language of her heart—"Good-by, honeys, good-by!"

Looking back through the intervening years I am deeply thankful that the love and attachment of Aunt Grace for my mother and father caused me to be given the name I bear. All of my adult life the prayer of my heart has been that I might so live as to be worthy of that name. I shall cherish and bless the memory of Aunt Grace as long as I live.

It was said that George Washington could not tell a lie. I do not believe that the devotion of my father to truth was any less than that of the Father of our Country, and I do not believe that the recording angel recorded the fact that my father said "no" to the human fiends that were seeking to deprive a father and mother and their little children of their rights of liberty and possibly of their right to life.

Abraham Lincoln once said that this nation could not long endure half slave and half free. To him it was given to issue the Emancipation Proclamation and the shackles of bondage fell from millions of people, and in thrilling splendor the stars and stripes wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

There lived in Knightstown, Indiana, a Jewish citizen by the name of Mose Heller. One of his countrymen came over to visit him and during the course of their visit the newcomer said he must go to a barber shop and be barbered. Heller took him to the foot of a stairway and told him to go up and turn in at the door and there he would find the best barber that ever barbered

him. When he got inside of the barber shop he found the barber was a Negro who politely gave him a seat in the chair and did his preliminary work, including a satisfactory lather of his face. The barber noticed that it was just about 12 o'clock, and not wishing to have any other customers come in and delay his going to his dinner, with the razor in his hand he went and locked the door and turned to come back. The Jew saw in the mirror before him what was done, and sprang from the chair and rushed to an open window and shouted, "My God, murder, Mose, murder!" The barber stood nearby with the razor in his hand and tried to get him to come back and be shaved. Soon a group of men gathered to the place and were much amused at the scene before them. In a minute or two Mose came and it took him quite a while to explain to his friend what the barber meant in locking the door and in getting him to go back and be shaved. Evidently this Jewish newcomer was not accustomed to seeing members of the Negro race held in respect and esteem and occupying responsible positions. Today we have Lawrence C. Jones, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, founding and supporting his Piney Woods School, and with his Cotton Blossom Singers with their Negro melodies delighting multitudes of people who are thus approving and supporting the great work that he is doing for time and eternity.

We have also Roland Hayes leaving his aged black mother in Boston and visiting the principal cities of Europe and by his marvelous voice in song, holding spellbound multitudes of highly cultured and critical hearers. Surely the development and progress of the Negro race is befitting parts of the marvelous development and progress in other lines of thought and activity.

HISTORY OF THE REBEL MUSTER ROLL CAPTURED AT PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

BY WILLIAM H. CRAVEN

Sergeant Company A, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry

Our three years of enlistment expired August 9, 1864, and on the 17th Lieutenant Grove, in command of fourteen men of Company A and twelve of Company B, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry left Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at daylight for the purpose of making a secret march of thirty-two miles south to a mill, as General Clayton was anxious to know whether the Rebels were operating it.

We were guided by a native by the name of Columbus Marr, who lived in the neighborhood of the mill. He was loyal to the core and as brave a man as ever straddled a horse. There were five brothers and Lum, as we called him, if I remember right, the third. About noon we stopped to feed and rest our horses back of a field where the guide's mother, a widow, lived, and about three miles from the mill. As soon as our horses were rested we mounted and started for the mill, through the timber, as we had followed no road all day. We had not gone far until we could hear the throbbing of the engine. We went within about eighty rods of the mill when the Lieutenant concealed the command in the thicket and gave us orders to remain quiet until he should return. He and the guide left us and it made us a little nervous as we could plainly hear the Johnnies working the mill.

In about an hour they returned, having gone inside the Rebel camp to a house which was not more than two hundred yards from the mill and was occupied by a Union family. And, as our guide was personally acquainted with the family and knew he could trust them, he had one of the girls go to the mill under the ruse of having some milling done and get all the information she could in regard to the location of their camp and the number of Confederate soldiers there, which she did with accuracy. The Lieutenant called us around him. "Now, boys," he said, "General Clayton sent me out here to find out whether or not the Rebels were running the mill, which they are; there are one hun-

dred men running and guarding it; there are seventy now at the mill and thirty on a scout between here and Pine Bluff and have started since noon. Two miles south of the mill is their main camp, occupied by four thousand infantry and cavalry with two sections of artillery. Now, I have fulfilled my mission and it is for you to say whether we go any farther."

A tall, lank fellow by the name of Nicols straightened himself up and said, "We don't want to use ourselves up like we have today without getting one shot." "All right," said the Lieutenant, "mount your horses." We were now about eighty rods north-east of the mill and their camp was two or three hundred south-west. We made a circuit until we were almost west of their camp and about two hundred yards from it. Then we halted and the Lieutenant told Sergeant Smith of Company B to take twelve men of his company and charge the tent and he would take the fourteen from Company A and charge the mill, and gave me orders to take the left of Company A and not come into the mill yard until all of the men were in.

The Rebels were taken by complete surprise and did not discover our presence until Sergeant Smith with his squad rode into their camp and demanded their surrender and opened fire on them. Those that did not surrender took to the woods and left their horses just as they were in camp as they were neither bridled nor saddled. And the parties who were running the mill rushed out to see what the commotion was only to find the mill yard in possession of Company A. Some surrendered, others started to run, which was the wrong thing to do as they exposed themselves to the fire of our revolvers.

The captain in command of the Confederates, by the name of Henry, had been captured at Arkansas Post some time before and had been exchanged. He had just rode in from the main camp and might have made his escape had he known the situation; but he just sat on his horse and was being exposed to the fire from our boys. As soon as I got into the yard and saw that he had surrendered I called to him to dismount or he would be killed, which order he was not long in obeying.

It was now about five o'clock in the evening and a heavy rain-storm was brewing, which I have always thought was our salvation. The Lieutenant called us together and gave us orders to set

fire to their camp, get all the horses ready, detail a guard for the prisoners and be ready to march in the quickest time possible. I gathered up a firebrand out of their camp fire and started in the first tent in the line and kicked up the straw and applied the torch and was ready to go out again when I saw an old fashioned pair of saddle bags, the same as the frontier Methodist preachers used on their circuits. My curiosity was aroused to know what it contained, so I rescued it from the fire and threw it across my saddle and proceeded to help gather up the horses.

In a few moments we were on the march and by this time the rain was falling in torrents. The Lieutenant, instead of starting toward the Bluff, started on the road to the main Rebel camp but only followed it until we were out of sight of the houses that surrounded the mill and then took to the woods again. We made another circuit back around the mill and struck the Bluff road three or four miles north of the mill, getting there just at dark. We got into Pine Bluff the next morning about one o'clock. We led in sixty-three horses, twelve or fourteen prisoners, among them Captain Henry, their commander, with no loss to our command except some scratches from the limbs of trees we came in contact with. When I opened the saddle bags I had in my possession an old undershirt, which was inhabited, and the Muster Roll. This is a partial history of the scout in which it was captured.

The *Hamilton Freeman* has closed its seventh year, and is making leaves for a new volume. It was started by Charles Aldrich, who, by the way, is a born editor for whom there is no happiness in this life outside of a newspaper. He is one of the best paragraphists in America. The present editor of the *Freeman*, Mr. Ballou, understands his business thoroughly.—*Daily State Register*, Des Moines, June 7, 1866. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

DATE AND PLACE OF JOHN J. AUDUBON'S BIRTH

We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. William H. Powers, Librarian of South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, in which he calls attention to a statement in the article in the last ANNALS which says that when the famous naturalist, John J. Audubon, made his trip up along the west edge of Iowa in 1843 he was sixty-three years old. The authority for the statement as to Audubon's age was *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, published in 1896, which gives the date of his birth as May 4, 1780, and *Audubon and His Journals*, by Maria R. Audubon, published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1897. In the latter the author says, "In his journals and letters various allusions are made to his age, and many passages bearing on the matter are found, but with one exception no two agree; he may have been born anywhere between 1772 and 1783, and in the face of this uncertainty the date usually given, May 5, 1780, may be accepted, though the true one is no doubt earlier."¹ With these authorities at hand we felt safe in saying that in 1843 Audubon was sixty-three years old.

Also as to the place of birth—in *Audubon and His Journals* the author says, "The village of Mandeville in the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, is about twenty miles from New Orleans on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Here on the plantation of the same name, owned by Marquis de Mandeville de Marigny, John James Laforest Audubon was born, . . ."²

But Mr. Powers refers us to *Audubon the Naturalist*, by F. H. Herrick, published by D. Appleton & Co., in 1917, in which the author cites documentary evidence showing the naturalist was born at Les Cayes, Santo Domingo (now Haiti) on April 26, 1785. The author, Dr. Herrick, realizing that the date of the natural-

¹*Audubon and His Journals*, by Maria R. Audubon, Vol. I, p. 6.

²*Ibid.*, p. 5.

ist's birth was not definitely fixed, and that little was known of the father, Jean Audubon, except that he was a sea captain and lived in Nantes, France, visited that city and was successful in locating in the commune of Couron, nine miles below Nantes, documents which were filed at the time of the settlement of the family estate on the death of the naturalist's step-mother in 1821. These documents consisted of "letters, wills, deeds, certificates of births, baptisms, adoptions, marriages, deaths," etc.³

Captain Jean Audubon was born at Les Sables, France, October 11, 1774.⁴ He was a sailor, much of the time being captain of a vessel of his own in carrying trade between France and America. During this time there was war between France and England, and Captain Audubon's vessel went heavily armed and fought off many attacks by English vessels as well as by pirates. At two different times he was held by the English as a prisoner. He finally joined the fleet of Count de Grasse before Yorktown, where he later witnessed Cornwallis' surrender.⁵ Soon after that he embarked in Santo Domingo "as a merchant, planter, and dealer in slaves, and amassed a large fortune."⁶ He left much of his property there in the hands of agents as he carried on his shipping trade and was absent much of the time. He finally left Santo Domingo in 1789, taking his two children, the future naturalist and his half-sister, the one four and the other two years old, with him to Nantes, France, where he established his home.⁷

"The bill of the physician, Dr. Sanson of Les Cayes, who assisted at young Audubon's birth, still exists. . . . Written in the Doctor's own hand, it is receipted by him, as well as approved and signed by Jean Audubon himself."⁸ It and the other documentary evidence cited by Dr. Herrick seem to establish the place and date of the naturalist's birth as Les Cayes, Haiti, April 26, 1785. That would cause him to be fifty-eight years old at the time of the Iowa trip instead of sixty-three, which, considering the necessary fatigue of such a trip, appears more natural.

³*Audubon the Naturalist*, by F. H. Herrick, Vol. I, p. viii.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 27.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 34.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 86.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 57.

⁸*Ibid.*, p. 53.

AGES OF THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA ON ASSUMING THEIR DUTIES

The question of the age of some one of the governors of our state having frequently arisen, or the question as to who was the youngest, or who among them was the oldest at time of service, we have tabulated the following:

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

	Date of Taking Office	Age at time of Taking Office		
Robert Lucas ¹	Aug. 15, 1838	57 yrs.	4 mos.	14 days
John Chambers	May 12, 1841	60 "	7 "	6 "
James Clarke	Nov. 18, 1845	33 "	4 "	13 "

STATE GOVERNORS

Ansel Briggs	Dec. 3, 1846	40 yrs.	10 mos.	0 days
Stephen Hempstead	Dec. 4, 1850	38 "	2 "	3 "
James W. Grimes	Dec. 9, 1854	38 "	1 "	19 "
Ralph P. Lowe	Jan. 13, 1858	52 "	1 "	16 "
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Jan. 11, 1860	47 "	0 "	21 "
William M. Stone	Jan. 14, 1864	36 "	3 "	0 "
Samuel Merrill	Jan. 16, 1868	45 "	5 "	9 "
Cyrus C. Carpenter	Jan. 11, 1872	44 "	1 "	17 "
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Jan. 13, 1876	63 "	0 "	23 "
Joshua G. Newbold	Feb. 1, 1877	46 "	8 "	19 "
John H. Gear	Jan. 17, 1878	52 "	9 "	10 "
Buren R. Sherman	Jan. 12, 1882	45 "	7 "	14 "
William Larrabee	Jan. 14, 1886	53 "	11 "	24 "
Horace Boies	Feb. 27, 1890	62 "	2 "	27 "
Frank D. Jackson	Jan. 11, 1894	39 "	11 "	15 "
Francis M. Drake	Jan. 16, 1896	65 "	0 "	16 "
Leslie M. Shaw	Jan. 13, 1898	49 "	2 "	11 "
Albert B. Cummins	Jan. 16, 1902	51 "	11 "	1 "
Warren Garst	Nov. 24, 1908	57 "	11 "	20 "
Beryl F. Carroll	Jan. 14, 1909	48 "	9 "	29 "
George W. Clarke	Jan. 16, 1913	60 "	2 "	18 "
William L. Harding	Jan. 11, 1917	39 "	3 "	8 "
Nathan E. Kendall	Jan. 13, 1921	52 "	9 "	26 "
John Hammill	Jan. 15, 1925	49 "	3 "	1 "

¹We have taken the date of "assuming their duties" to be, with Lucas and Chambers, when they arrived in the territory; with James Clarke, when he was appointed, as he was already residing in the territory; and with the state governors, when they were inaugurated.

SOME ERRORS CORRECTED

In the article on "Early Iowa Newspapers" published in the ANNALS of January, 1928, a large number of papers and a larger number of editors were mentioned. Although care for accuracy was used, we are not surprised that some errors crept in. We regret them, and at present want to allude to two of them.

In our sketch of the *Gate City* of Keokuk we referred to Edward F. Carter, wrongfully calling him Edward S. Carter. We also learn that Mr. Carter was not the editorial writer on the paper, but was the telegraph news editor. Walter Burton became the editorial writer under Mr. Skirvin, and continued as such under the Carrell ownership and management.

In our account of the *Maquoketa Weekly Excelsior* we stated that in 1858 A. W. Dripps leased the office. Later in the article we said that in 1861 Drips retired. The second spelling of the name is the correct one. We are informed by W. E. Drips of the editorial department of *Wallaces' Farmer* that his great uncle, Andrew W. Drips, gave up the editorship of the *Excelsior* in 1861 to enter the Union Army. He went out as captain of Company A, Ninth Iowa Infantry, being appointed captain September 7, 1861, and was killed in battle at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862

ENGLISH SPARROWS

Will you inform us where we can get the English sparrow? There are several of my friends wanting them, and we would like to know where, and at what cost they can be obtained. C. J. Merrill, Upper Alton, Ill. (We are unable to say where they can be procured.)—*The Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, Albany, New York, April 15, 1869. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

NOTABLE DEATHS

JOHN ALBERT TIFFIN HULL was born at Sabina, Clinton County, Ohio, May 1, 1841, and died at his home in Virginia, near Washington, D. C., September 26, 1928. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery. His father was Dr. Andrew Y. Hull. His parents removed with their family to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1849, and in 1850 to a point on the Des Moines River fifteen miles below Fort Des Moines, where Dr. Hull bought a large tract of land and founded the town of Lafayette. This town was destroyed by the flood of 1851 and in 1854 the family removed to Fort Des Moines. The son, John A. T., attended common school and the fall of 1857 entered the preparatory department of Iowa Wesleyan University, continuing in it and in the collegiate department until 1860. In 1862 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. July 24, 1862, he enlisted from Des Moines in Company C, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain November 26, 1862, was wounded at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17, 1863, and discharged because of wounds November 5, 1863. For the next ten years he was most of the time a resident of Birmingham, Van Buren County, where he was engaged in the practice of law. In January, 1868, he was made assistant secretary of the Senate for the Twelfth General Assembly. In 1869 he established the *Birmingham Enterprise*, which he edited for some time. He served again as assistant secretary of the Senate in 1870, and in 1872 was made secretary of the Senate. In May, 1873, he became owner and editor of the *Bloomfield Republican*, which he retained until 1878, in the mean time serving as secretary of the Senate at its sessions of 1874, 1876, and 1878. In 1878 he was elected secretary of state and was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882, serving six years. In 1885 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, losing to William Larrabee. On the first ballot the vote was Larrabee 703, Hull 374. However, Mr. Hull was nominated for lieutenant governor, was elected, and in 1887 was re-elected, serving four years. In 1889 he was again a candidate for the nomination for governor, the first ballot of the convention being Hull 447, Wheeler 410, Hutchinson 207. Hutchinson finally won on the twenty-fifth ballot. In 1890 he was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans for congressman from the Seventh District, and was elected. He was regularly returned to Congress for the following nine congresses, having but little or no opposition for renominations previous to 1902, except in 1896, when James G. Berryhill of Polk County, William H. Berry of Warren County, William O. Payne of Story County, Edmund H. Nichols of Dallas County, and Dr. C. D. Bevington of Madison County became candidates. Hull won the contest in Polk County in a warmly contested primary vote, Payne withdrew, Beving-

ton lost his own county to Hull, Marion was for Hull, and Hull was easily nominated in the convention. In 1902 Solomon F. Prouty made a strenuous but unsuccessful contest for the nomination. In 1904 Judge Prouty made a no less strenuous campaign, but again lost. In 1906 Captain Hull was unopposed for the nomination, but in 1908 Judge Prouty again contested for the nomination, but lost. In 1910 Prouty made his fourth contest, and won. After finishing his tenth term in Congress Captain Hull withdrew from political life and established his residence in Virginia near Washington and devoted his attention for some years to the practice of law in Washington. During the last fourteen years of his congressional service he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was instrumental in obtaining the establishment of the present Fort Des Moines.

JOHN Y. STONE was born near Springfield, Illinois, April 23, 1843, and died in the Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 26, 1928. Burial was at Glenwood, Iowa. He was with his parents as they removed to the Silver Creek valley of Mills County, Iowa, in 1856. He received a liberal education. He enlisted as fourth corporal in Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, October 10, 1861, was wounded in the breast at Shiloh April 6, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant May 22, 1862, and was mustered out December 18, 1864, at the end of his service and returned home. Soon thereafter he joined in partnership with P. T. Ballard in the ownership of *Our Opinion*, afterward the *Glenwood Opinion*, and for two years was its editor. He read law with William Hale at Glenwood, and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and became a partner of Mr. Hale. In 1877 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1869, was elected senator in 1871, was again elected to the House in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, thus serving in the General Assembly continuously for twelve years, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth inclusive, four sessions being in the House and two in the Senate. During his last session in the House, the Seventeenth, he was speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876 and was Iowa's member of the Republican National Committee from 1876 to 1880. In 1884 he was one of the four delegates at large from Iowa to the Republican National Convention. In 1888 he was elected attorney general and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, serving six years. In 1891 he was temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention. In 1894 he was a candidate for United States senator along with John H. Gear, William P. Hepburn, John F. Lacey, Albert B. Cummins, and George D. Perkins, the nomination of the Republican caucus of the General Assembly going to Gear on the third ballot, and his election followed. General Stone's active and useful political life began when he was twenty-five years of age and ended when he was fifty. He continued his law practice until near his death. He ranked as one of the most efficient attorney generals the state has had. His standing in his

profession for integrity, honor, and ability was of the best. Some forty years ago he began to acquire land in Mills County, and plant it to apples and grapes, until at one time he had 800 acres with 100,000 bearing apple trees and 75,000 grape vines. He was one of Iowa's most honorable and distinguished sons.

CLEMENT FIELD KIMBALL was born in Anamosa, Iowa, August 11, 1868, and died in Council Bluffs September 10, 1928. He attended public school in Anamosa until in 1886 he entered Iowa State College, Ames, where he took a mechanical engineering course, being graduated in 1889. He taught mathematics and mechanical drawing in the Chicago Manual Training School, and later taught in Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1893 he entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and received from it his degree in law in 1895 and the same year located in Council Bluffs and began practice. In 1899 he was appointed assistant county attorney of Pottawattamie County and served four years. In 1906 he was elected city solicitor of Council Bluffs and served six years. In 1912 he was elected senator, and was re-elected in 1916, and served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. In 1924 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected in 1926. In the primary election of June, 1928, he was again nominated by the Republican party for lieutenant governor, but his death occurred before election. He won success in his profession and in his later years was the senior member of the firm of Kimball, Peterson, Smith & Peterson. As a legislator he was active and efficient, and as presiding officer of the Senate he demonstrated tact and skill. He was prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Pythias, being grand chancellor of the order in Iowa in 1913.

ELMER J. C. BEALER was born near Bern, Switzerland, May 20, 1845, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 11, 1928. He was with his parents, John Ellis and Mary E. Walker Bealer, in their removal to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was but four years old. The family soon removed to Newton Falls, Ohio, and again, to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1856. The father followed stone quarrying, road building and bridge building in Iowa City and in Johnson County, and the son, when only a boy assisted the father. At the age of seventeen he did some contracting on his own account. On June 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and gave arduous service. He was wounded at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864, was promoted to fifth corporal and mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865. He returned to Iowa City and for several years was associated most of the time with his father in street, road, and bridge building, but in 1878 removed to Cedar Rapids and pursued the same work there, taking and completing large contracts. In 1884 he opened the Cedar Valley Quarry on the Cedar River in Cedar County and developed it into

what was said to be the greatest plant in that industry in Iowa. Mr. Bealer was interested in many business enterprises in and about Cedar Rapids, contributing his talent, energy and means to the development of the city. He was elected a director of the Independent School District of Cedar Rapids in 1898, and greatly assisted in his six years' membership in building and remodeling the school buildings of the district. He was a member of the building committee of Mercy Hospital at the time of its construction. He was elected representative in 1901 and was re-elected, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was the author of the act that provided for the erection of monuments and tablets in the Vicksburg National Military Park to mark the positions of Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg. He was commander of the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, for the year 1918-19. His last public activity was as a member of the commission for the erection of the magnificent Memorial Building on the Island at Cedar Rapids, but he was called by death the evening before the final dedication.

THOMAS DOWLER MURPHY was born on a farm near Monroe, Iowa, July 10, 1866, and died in Red Oak September 15, 1928. His parents were Hugh M. and Caroline (Dowler) Murphy. The son attended school in the country, Monroe High School, and Simpson College, Indianola, being graduated from the latter in 1888. He then became a partner with Edmund B. Osborne in publishing the *Red Oak Independent*, a Republican paper, established the year before. They also soon began, in a small way, to manufacture and sell calendars, designating that department of their work the Hawkeye Art Company. This business grew and in 1891 they incorporated it as the Osborne & Murphy Company. In 1895 Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the calendar business to Mr. Osborne and agreed not to engage in the calendar business for at least five years, but became sole owner of the *Independent*. He then purchased the *Red Oak Express*, a Republican paper, combined the two and continued it under the name of the latter, and for a few years devoted his time to newspaper work. In 1899 Mr. Osborne removed his calendar plant to Newark, New Jersey. In 1900 Mr. Murphy was joined by William Cochrane and they organized the Thomas D. Murphy Company, manufacturers of calendars, with Mr. Murphy as president and Mr. Cochrane as secretary and sales manager. In the course of years good management and economy caused it to become one of the greatest concerns in the production of art calendars in America. Mr. Murphy retained the chief ownership of his newspaper, having organized the Express Publishing Company, of which he was president. However, he gave only directing care to that property after 1900. In his later years he was vice president of the Red Oak National Bank, and a director in the Red Oak Trust and Savings Bank. In recent years he traveled a great deal, partly to gather rare art specimens for their calendar

work. His love and talent for writing led to the publication of several books—*British Highways and Byways*, 1908; *In Unfamiliar England, Highways*, 1914; *On Sunset Highways*, 1915; *Oregon, the Picturesque*, 1917; *New England Highways and Byways*, 1924; and *Seven Wonders* 1910; *Three Wonderlands of the American West*, 1912; *On Old World of the American West*, 1926.

WILLIAM GRONEWEG was born in Lemforde, Province of Hanover, Germany, July 24, 1838, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 4, 1928. His parents were William H. and Caroline (Behning) Groneweg. After leaving school he served five years as an apprentice in mercantile business. In 1859 he made the journey to America alone. After stopping for a time with a brother in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later with another brother in St. Joseph, Missouri, he located in Council Bluffs in 1861. Here he borrowed money and engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1864 he was joined by L. Kirscht in a partnership, and the following winter he took an ox train load of provisions overland to Denver, Colorado. In 1878 he withdrew from the retail business and joined with John Schoetgen in the wholesale grocery business. They later incorporated, Mr. Groneweg becoming president of the corporation, and continuing as the active head until a few days before his death, the corporation in the meantime achieving marked success. Mr. Groneweg was active in public life, was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from 1869 to 1871, was city treasurer from 1872 to 1876, and was the Democratic candidate for auditor of state in 1876, but lost to Buren R. Sherman. He was a member of the local school board, and in 1886 was elected mayor of Council Bluffs, serving two years. In 1887 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1891, serving in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth general assemblies. He was a very useful man in his city in many other ways, and was held in high esteem.

SIMON CASADY was born in a home on the site of the present Central State Bank, 314 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, June 16, 1852, and died in Des Moines, March 25, 1928. His parents were Phineas McCray and Augusta (Grimmel) Casady. P. M. Casady located in Fort Des Moines June 11, 1846, three months and one day after the evacuation of the fort by the United States troops, and when the population was less than one hundred. He became one of the leaders of his city and state. Simon attended the public schools of Des Moines and after finishing the course in the high school entered the State University of Iowa, where he completed the work of the sophomore year. Then in 1871 he began his career as a banker by being a messenger in the old National State Bank. In 1875 he helped his father and others organize the Des Moines Bank which, in 1883, became the Des Moines Savings Bank, with Simon Casady vice president. Later this bank consolidated with the Iowa Na-

tional Bank with Mr. Casady first vice president. In 1909 he retired from that bank and entered the Central State Bank, of which he became president. He retired as president in 1925 and became chairman of the Board of Directors. He helped organize the Bankers Life Insurance Company, was for years its treasurer, and was a director not only of it but also of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa. He was a past president of the Iowa Bankers' Association, and was the first president of the Des Moines Clearing House. His ability, character, poise and judgment were such as to create confidence. He was an authority on the early history of Des Moines.

JOHN FRANCIS WEBBER was born near Ferris, Hancock County, Illinois, September 26, 1874, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, April 7, 1928. His parents were William J. and Mary Ann (Pilkington) Webber. As a boy he worked on his father's farm in summers and attended country school in winters, but when nineteen years old spent a year in the academic department of Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois. He entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in September, 1897, and was graduated and admitted to the bar in June, 1899. He was a traveling representative of a farm implement company with headquarters at Ottumwa for over two years, and in 1902 opened a law office in Ottumwa, giving particular attention to farm mortgages and investments. In 1910 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies and took a leading part in legislation, especially on the subjects of taxation and public utilities. He was a Democrat in politics, and was prominent in the party councils. He had early become interested in banking and in 1919 was made president of the Ottumwa National Bank, which position he relinquished January 1, 1928, but retained the presidency of the Wapello Savings Bank. He had extensive land holdings, was a keen student of farm conditions, and was a director of the Iowa Good Roads Association. His violent death was a tragedy precipitated by a deluded customer of a bank with which Mr. Webber was connected.

MARTHA TOLL HEMENWAY was born in Rushville, Illinois, December 10, 1840, and died at her home in Lansing, Iowa, December 10, 1927. She was the daughter of John Honey, Sr., and Fanny Honey. Mrs. Hemenway was the pioneer resident of Allamakee County, having come with her parents, October 14, 1848, to the site where the town of Lansing is now situated. Her father with his son James had come in the spring of 1848. He had secured from the government a grant of land in that locality and in conjunction with H. H. Houghton of Galena, Illinois, founded the town of Lansing, now one of the beauty spots of the upper Mississippi. Mrs. Hemenway received her education through private teachers and at Upper Iowa University, graduating in the famous "War Class" of 1861. On September 30, 1866, she was united in marriage with

Samuel W. Hemenway, captain of Company B, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. They had two sons and four daughters. She was an artist of ability and student of the best in art and literature. Possessing a remarkable and accurate memory she was an authority on the early history of northeastern Iowa. She recalled with pleasure the early Sunday morning in May, 1851, when the famous sculptress, Harriett Hosmer, a passenger on the packet plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, climbed the high bluff back of the Honey home. In honor of Miss Hosmer's feat that morning it was at once christened and has always been called Mount Hosmer. And in the shadow of this bluff Martha T. Hemenway spent seventy-nine years of her life.—M. H.

GRACE MORRIS ALLEN JONES was born in Keokuk, Iowa, January 7, 1876, and died at Piney Woods, Mississippi, March 2, 1928. Her parents, James Addison and Mary Ellen (Pyles) Morris, removed with their family to Burlington soon after Grace's birth. She attended school there and was the first colored person to graduate from the Burlington High School, which was in 1891. She attended the Burlington Normal School in 1894-95, Elliott's Business College, Burlington, in 1909, and Siegfried Musical College in 1910-12. On completing a year's study in the Burlington Normal School she taught school at Bethel, Missouri, a year, and followed this by acting as assistant teacher in the colored schools at Slater, Missouri. In 1902 she founded the Grace M. Allen Industrial School at Burlington where she employed both white and colored teachers, and accepted both white and colored pupils. In 1906 she discontinued the work of this school and for a few years traveled for Ambidexter Institute of Springfield, Illinois, and Eckstein-Norton Normal and Industrial Institute of Cane Springs, Kentucky, as financial agent. In 1912 she was married to Lawrence C. Jones, the founder of Piney Woods Country Life School, and became a teacher of English in and the executive secretary of that institution. From 1918 to 1923 she was president of the Mississippi Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and was otherwise engaged in activities for the help of colored people. She exerted an unusual influence for good during her very active career.

JAMES C. MURTAGH was born at Waverly, Iowa, June 16, 1880, and died in Waterloo September 13, 1928. His parents were James X. and Mercy L. Murtagh. In 1884 the family removed to Shell Rock. Here James attended public school, being graduated from Shell Rock High School, after which he entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then attended law school one year in Yale University, following that by locating in December, 1902, in Waterloo, where he began practice. He attained considerable success as a criminal lawyer and was retained by the defense in several noted cases, especially in his section of the state. In 1906, then being but twenty-six years old, he was the Demo-

cratic nominee from the Third District for Congress, running unsuccessfully against Benjamin P. Birdsall. In 1914 he was again his party's candidate for Congress, and was defeated by Burton E. Sweet, and again in 1916, again losing to Mr. Sweet. In 1924 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state, being defeated by John Hammill. His party was a minority party in all these elections, else he doubtless would have been successful politically. He had a winsome personality, was gifted with the art of oratory, and was always in demand as a public speaker.

ALLEN J. HOUSE was born near Brantford, Ontario, Canada, January 12, 1847, and died in Maquoketa, Iowa, September 6, 1928. When fourteen years of age, owing to his parents' large family, he left home to earn his own living. Two years later, in 1863, he arrived at Maquoketa to make his home with relatives. Here he engaged in farm work during summers and attended public school in Maquoketa in winters. In 1866 he lost an arm in a mowing machine accident. The following winter he attended the State University of Iowa, and followed that by teaching school for four years, in the meantime reading law with C. M. Dunbar of Maquoketa, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1871 he was elected county superintendent and, after serving two years in that position, was county auditor four years. From 1878 to 1892 he was associated with Levi Keek in the practice of law and the abstract business. The General Assembly having provided for an additional judge in the Seventh Judicial District Governor Boies appointed Mr. House to that position, and by reason of elections he served continuously for thirty-four years, or until 1926, when he declined to be a candidate again owing to failing health. In politics he was a Democrat.

JAMES B. ROCKAFELLOW was born on a farm in Fulton county, Illinois, January 29, 1851, and died at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McCabe, in Davenport, Iowa, May 3, 1928. Burial was at Atlantic, Iowa. His parents removed to Galva, Illinois, in 1857. James B. attended public school and was graduated from the Galva High School. After working on a farm two years he matriculated in Union College of Law, Chicago, and was graduated in 1875. He then removed to Atlantic, Iowa, and began practice. In 1878 he was elected city solicitor of Atlantic. In 1881 he discontinued practice, removed to Harlan and conducted a drug store, but in 1885 returned to Atlantic and resumed the practice of law. From 1898 to 1906 he was referee in bankruptcy for Cass, Audubon, and Shelby counties. On April 25, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Clarke one of the judges of the Fifteenth Judicial District, the General Assembly having provided for another judge. He was elected in 1914 and continued in the position until 1922. The last few years of his life he was in retirement because of failing eyesight and he finally became totally blind.

GEORGE D. DARNALL was born near Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, May 28, 1843, and died in West Union, Iowa, May 17, 1928. His parents were William D. and Eliza J. (Metcalf) Darnall. In boyhood he attended a subscription school, which cost five cents per day and required him to walk three miles to reach it. He later attended Paris Academy, taught school awhile, studied medicine with Dr. Mark Rowe of Grand View, Illinois, and in 1866 began the practice of medicine at Cherry Point, Illinois. In 1867 he removed to Solon, Iowa, where he practiced his profession, occasionally attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1872; following that he practiced two years at Pomeroy, Iowa, but in 1874 removed to West Union where he practiced until a few weeks before his death. He was successful in his profession and in business, being interested financially in the drug business, in banking and in property investments. For several years he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Fayette County, was a member of the town council and was elected representative in 1887 and served in the Twenty-second General Assembly.

WILLIAM D. SHEEAN was born in Anamosa, Iowa, July 7, 1867, and died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 18, 1928. Burial was at Anamosa. He was educated principally in the public schools of Anamosa. He was elected clerk of the courts of Jones County in 1897. He read law in the office of his father, J. L. Sheean, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He was elected representative in 1897 and served in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was elected senator in 1912 and served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies. He was appointed a member of the Board of Control by Governor Harding in March, 1917, and served four years. On April 6, 1928, he was again appointed to that position, but died before qualifying. He was several times mayor of Anamosa. He was a Democrat in politics. Besides devoting much time to useful public service and to the practice of law at intervals, he was interested in the cooperage business in the South.

JOHN C. SIMPSON was born in Summit Township, Marion County, Iowa, June 11, 1874, and died in the Lutheran Hospital, Des Moines, June 7, 1928. Interment was in Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines. After passing through the public schools of Knoxville, in 1893 he took a commercial course in Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. In April, 1894, he became stenographer to P. L. Fowler, secretary of the Iowa State Fair. By reason of his efficiency he advanced and in 1900 was made assistant secretary, and in 1901, secretary. During his incumbency of that position the State Fair developed greatly, he contributing his full part in plans and organization. In 1911 he resigned and from 1911 to 1917 was secretary of the Minnesota State Fair; from 1917 to 1922 was secretary of the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachu-

setts; and from 1923 to the time of his death was president of the World Amusement Service Association, Chicago. Besides these major positions he also served as president of the International Association of Fairs in 1913, was a director in the American Trotting Association, and director in the International Motor Association. Few men have had a more active part in the development of America's great fairs and expositions in the last twenty-five years than he.

JOHN L. GOOD was born in Gratz, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1845, and died at the home of his son, C. Grant Good, near Ogden, Iowa, June 8, 1928. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (Reedy) Good. In boyhood he attended public school. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and after his term of enlistment expired, re-enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry. He was severely wounded March 31, 1865, and was discharged May 30, 1865. Returning home he attended Freeburg Academy for a time, taught school one term, clerked in a store in Gratz two years and in 1869 removed to Grant Township, Boone County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He served for six years as a member of the Boone County Board of Supervisors and was elected representative in 1895, and re-elected in 1897, serving in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth Extra and Twenty-seventh general assemblies. He removed to Boone in 1903 where he continued to reside until shortly before his death.

GEORGE E. HILSINGER was born in Sabula, Iowa, March 14, 1874, and died in a hospital in Chicago December 2, 1927. Burial was at Sabula. His parents were John and Mary (Scarborough) Hilsinger. He was graduated from Sabula High School, from Grinnell College in 1894, and from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1898. He was elected representative in 1899, and was re-elected in 1901, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies, and was elected senator in 1912, and served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies. Besides practicing law in Sabula he became president of the J. Hilsinger & Son Bank in 1906. He was also city attorney of Sabula at the time of his death.

JOSEPH A. ROMINGER was born on a farm in Davis County, Iowa, November 2, 1871, and died in a hospital in Los Angeles, California, May 1, 1928. Interment was at Angeles Abbey in Compton, California. His parents were Uriah and Sarah E. Rominger. He attended public school, took liberal arts in Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1898. He practiced law in Bloomfield, was editor of the *Davis County Republican* from 1902 to 1904, and was postmaster at Bloomfield from 1902 to 1906. He removed to Long Beach, California, in Febru-

ary, 1906, began the practice of law there, but devoted himself principally to real estate business. He was active in the city's development, became president of Long Beach Realty Board, and president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also president of the Iowa Society of Southern California. In 1914 he was elected assemblyman and served two years. This was followed by an election to the state Senate in 1916 and a re-election in 1920, giving him eight years in that body. Shortly before the termination of that service he was a candidate for lieutenant governor, and came within a few hundred votes of election.

GEORGE B. McCARTY was born at Milford, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1845, and died in Emmetsburg, Iowa, April 4, 1928. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCarty, removed to a farm in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1858. George attended district school and later Upper Iowa University, read law with Thomas Updegraff at McGregor, was admitted to the bar at Elkader May 12, 1868, and began practice with his preceptor at McGregor. In October, 1869, he removed to Emmetsburg and began practice there alone, but a year later formed a partnership with E. J. Hartshorn, which continued until Mr. McCarty was elected district attorney of the Fourth Judicial District in 1874. This district comprised twenty counties of northwest Iowa and Mr. McCarty resided in Sioux City during the four-year term of the office, but in the fall of 1878 returned to Emmetsburg and formed a partnership with T. W. Harrison, which continued three years. From 1883 to 1900 he was the senior member of the firm of McCarty & Linderman. In 1904 his son, Dwight G., joined his father in the firm of McCarty & McCarty, which later became McCarty, McCarty & Smith. Mr. McCarty was successful in his practice and in business, and was a leader in the development of Emmetsburg and northwest Iowa.

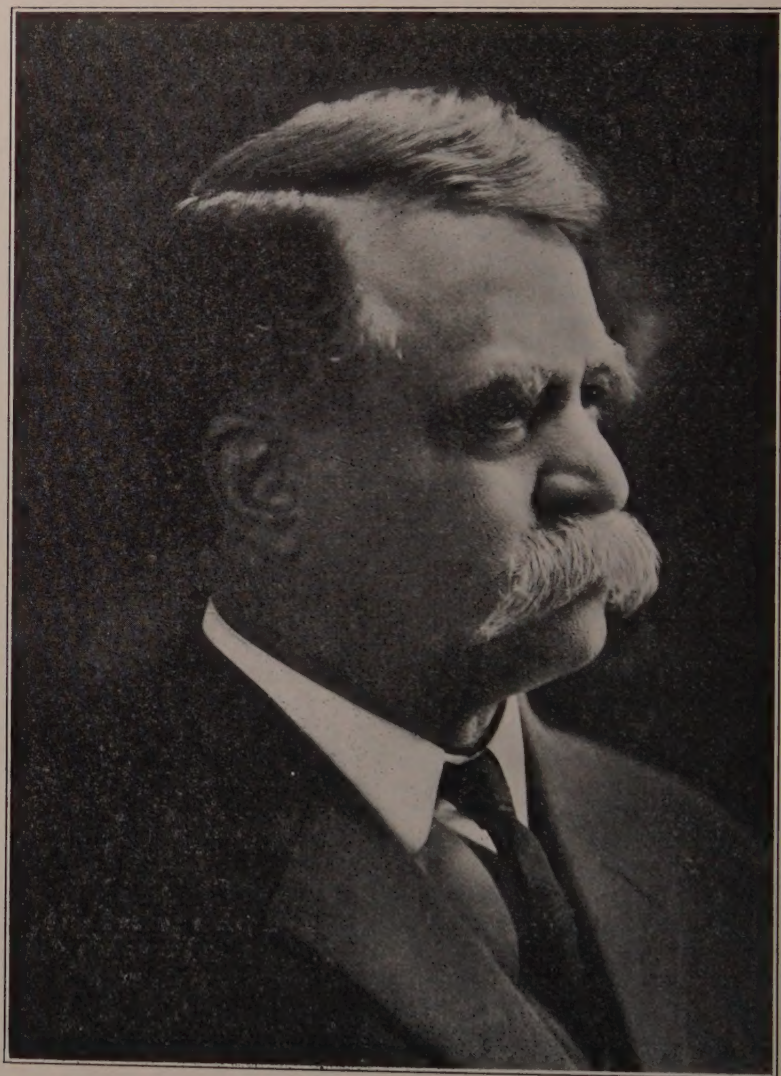
JOHN McALLISTER was born in County Armagh, Ireland, November 3, 1840, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 17, 1928. Burial was in the Palo cemetery. He immigrated to this country with his parents in 1852, the family locating on a farm in Coshocton County, Ohio. John obtained his education in rural schools and by private study and reading. He was teaching school the winter of 1861-62 when he quit and enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was wounded at Stone River, was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, and was exchanged and rejoined his regiment. In 1864 he re-enlisted but in the battle of Resaca was wounded in the neck which cause him to speak afterward only in a coarse whisper. However, he rejoined his regiment and was in the famous March to the Sea and in the Grand Review at Washington May 23, 1865. Returning to Ohio he again taught school there, but removed to a farm near Palo, Linn County, Iowa, in 1866, where he followed farming, occasionally teaching a term of country school in winter. He held many township offices, among them being

justice of the peace, and was elected representative in 1903, and re-elected in 1906, serving in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second general assemblies. Politically he was a Republican, and was a useful citizen.

JAMES F. POWELL was born in Harrington, Delaware, August 16, 1868, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, July 12, 1928. His parents, Dr. C. C. and Kate (Fountain) Powell, removed to Exeter, Illinois, in 1876, later to Neeleyville, Illinois, and to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1883. In 1885 James secured a position with the *Ottumwa Democrat* where he began the trade of printer, working afterward as a compositor on Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha papers. In 1888 he returned to Ottumwa and began work as a compositor on the *Ottumwa Courier*. He advanced steadily, becoming foreman of the job office, foreman of the composing room, assistant business manager, and in 1901, business manager. On the death of A. W. Lee in 1907 he became publisher of the *Courier* and remained in that capacity until his death. He also had in connection with E. P. Adler of Davenport, general supervision of the newspapers of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate, being secretary-treasurer of it. He was prominent in the good roads movement, was a nature lover and out door enthusiast, was prominent in many activities beneficial to his city, and was held in esteem and affection especially by the people of Ottumwa, and by his fellow-workers in the newspaper field.

HENRY REED KEAGY was born in Epworth, Iowa, March 21, 1861, and died in Independence May 8, 1928. His parents were Philip and Mary Jane Keagy. He was in the mercantile business in Epworth several years, was an officer of Epworth Seminary, and was elected representative from Dubuque County in 1901 running as a Republican, and served in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. In 1907 he removed to Independence and joined with J. A. Wells in the glove and mitten business, but in 1912 engaged in the grocery business. He was for several years a member of the Independence City Council, and at the time of his death was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Buchanan County.

EMMA B. FARNHAM was born in Osage, Iowa, February 20, 1859, and died in Charles City April 29, 1928. Burial was at Osage. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Lower. As Emma Lower she was a teacher in Osage public schools in 1879 when she was married to Frederick F. Coffin, a lawyer of Osage. She assisted him in his law practice. Mr. Coffin died in 1890, and in 1893 she was married to Samuel Fiske Farnham, a banker of Charles City, and thereafter resided there. She was acquainted with the best in literature, had traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and had been three times to Europe. She was a woman of talent, had a strong personality, and exercised a positive influence for good.



Yours truly,
G. W. Clarke,